

Close

Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ESTABLISHED 1887 PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 12-13, 1986

S. Criticizes Paris on Guerrilla Verdict

Embassy Expresses 'Surprise' at Lightness of Sentence by a Court in Lyon

Richard Bernstein New York Times Service



Georges Ibrahim Abdullah

The U.S. Embassy expressed surprise Friday with the sentencing of a suspected Lebanese leader by a court in Lyon, France.

The French have said that Mr. Abdullah will be brought to Paris to stand trial in connection with the assassinations of Mr. Ray and Mr. Barsimantov following the Lyon trial.

The embassy statement seemed to reflect skepticism among U.S. diplomats that the Paris trial would lead to a heavier sentence for Mr. Abdullah.

The statement also comes against a background of disagreements with France over the approach to combat violent political attacks.

Over the months, U.S. officials have privately expressed disagreement with earlier French efforts to win the release of French hostages being held in Lebanon by exchanging them for guerrillas imprisoned in France.

None of these efforts was successful.

It is unusual for the embassy to comment critically on French court proceedings, and the statement on the Abdullah case seemed to reflect a concern that French officials are seeking to give him lenient treatment.

Marcos Consulted In Revolt

Rebel Supporters Allegedly Called Former Leader

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service

MANILA — Telephone operators at the Manila Hotel monitored seven calls between former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who is in Hawaii, and his supporters during their takeover last weekend of the Manila Hotel, military and hotel sources said Friday.

The sources declined to reveal the substance of the calls, but they indicated that they might offer evidence that Mr. Marcos was more deeply involved in the takeover and the declaration of a short-lived rebel government than he has admitted.

Mr. Marcos has denied involvement. He said Tuesday on U.S. television that when he learned of the uprising, he urged its leader, Arturo M. Tolentino, not to assert authority and told its backers to avoid violence and go home.

President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that he had seen no evidence linking Mr. Marcos to political unrest in the Philippines.

According to the sources here, the first of the calls was placed from the hotel to Mr. Marcos on Sunday at 5:05 P.M., about 25 minutes after Mr. Tolentino, Mr. Marcos' former running mate, took an oath as acting president on behalf of the former president.

Mr. Tolentino has acknowledged this call, saying that Mr. Marcos congratulated him on his oath-taking.

When Mr. Marcos came onto the line, the sources said, a hotel operator was instructed to listen in and keep a record of the call. Subsequent calls were also monitored, including those placed to Mr. Marcos' wife, Imelda.

The calls were placed by Mr. Tolentino and other members of his group from the headquarters they established in the hotel.

The operators left the hotel early on the morning after the takeover, and no record was kept of any calls that may have been made during the subsequent 24 hours of the occupation.

Aquino Confirms U.S. Visit

President Corason C. Aquino has confirmed that she will meet with President Ronald Reagan in the United States on Sept. 17.

She said Thursday that the trip would include an address to a joint session of Congress and a meeting with bankers in the hope of winning easier terms for the repayment of the nation's \$26-billion foreign debt.

Mrs. Aquino said she would also meet with Filipinos in Washington and travel to New York, Boston and Los Angeles or San Francisco.

Speaking at a forum of religious and business leaders, she confirmed that her new ban on rallies that are not a legitimate exercise of free speech would apply to those planned by supporters of Mr. Marcos.

Tokyo, Bonn Firm on Rates

West German and Japanese central banks said Friday that they saw no need to cut their interest rates, despite Thursday's reduction of the U.S. discount rate to 6 percent.

Chao Kohler, a member of the Bundesbank's policy council, said a reduction would be of no avail because West Germany believed it was "well on the road" to new economic growth.

The Bank of Japan's governor, Satoshi Sumita, said, "The country's domestic economy has loosened enough and we are not considering another cut."

Details, Page 11



Sir Geoffrey Howe, left, the British foreign minister, being greeted by his Mozambican counterpart, Joaquim Chissano, on arrival Friday in Maputo from Zimbabwe. Page 6.

Police Kill 10 ANC Suspects

Shoot-Outs Follow Rebel Escalation In South Africa

By Glenn Frankel Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African security forces have killed 10 alleged insurgents of the outlawed African National Congress in two separate gun battles during the past two days, the government announced Friday.

The deaths bring to 32 the number of suspected ANC operatives killed or captured since the underground resistance movement intensified its campaign of assassination, sabotage and urban bombings after the imposition of a nationwide state of emergency.

Altogether, 131 people have died since the declaration June 12.

Separately, Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the guerrilla organization, confirmed that her husband would refuse to meet with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, during his scheduled diplomatic mission to South Africa in two weeks.

Mrs. Mandela spoke after visiting her husband in prison in Cape Town. Her statement means that all of the leading anti-apartheid activists in South Africa will be avoiding Sir Geoffrey during his visit here.

The first shoot-out occurred Thursday morning, according to the police, who said they confronted seven men in the Altdays district about 30 miles (50 kilometers) from the Botswana border in the northern Transvaal, scene of several explosions from landmines planted by African National Congress operatives in recent months.

Six of the men were shot to death after what police described as "a fierce gun battle." A seventh man, who might have been wounded, escaped.

See SHOOT, Page 6

Mandela Offered Talks To Pretoria, Source Says

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

LONDON — Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist, made an impassioned plea in a face-to-face encounter in May with a South African cabinet minister for direct talks to prevent a worsening conflict in the country, a diplomatic source said Friday.

The encounter, in a bungalow on the grounds of the prison near Cape Town where the black leader is serving a life sentence, took place several weeks before the white authorities proclaimed the current state of emergency June 12.

Instead of his normal prison clothes, Mr. Mandela, who has been in prison since 1962, was outfitted in a new three-piece suit and dress shoes provided by the authorities for a meeting with a Commonwealth mission, the source said.

The Commonwealth group, the source said, had been asked by R.F. Botha, the South African foreign minister, to allow one of his cabinet colleagues to come along to its meeting with Mr. Mandela so the government could learn his views without having them filtered through intermediaries.

The mission, which was attempting to serve as a catalyst for talks between the authorities and the outlawed black organization, finally agreed that the minister could be present for the introductions but not sit through the meeting.

However, the cabinet member, See MANDELA, Page 6

In Mideast Rupture, 2 Losers

Hussein Isolated Arafat, but Faces Pitfalls on West Bank

By John Kifner New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — There appear to be two major political losers in the split between King Hussein of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat: the king and Mr. Arafat.

For Hussein, the break with the PLO leader means embarking on a difficult and dangerous long-range gamble, in which he seeks either to win the hearts and minds of Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, or to produce a new, non-Arafat Palestinian leadership.

This course represents a formidable risk in this violent region, particularly for the ruler of a kingdom in which the majority of subjects count themselves as Palestinians.

For Mr. Arafat, the order Tuesday to close down the offices of his el-Fatah organization in Jordan represents the toughest blow to the PLO since the guerrillas were ousted from their independent base in Lebanon by the Israeli invasion of 1982.

Mr. Arafat's isolation within the Arab world has increased, and he is in even more difficulty within his own divided movement.

Forged in weakness on both sides, the alliance between Hussein and Mr. Arafat was an unlikely one from the beginning.

The king had expelled the Palestinian guerrillas from Jordan in 1970 in the so-called Black September civil war, when radicals tried to topple him.

Then he dramatically welcomed Mr. Arafat, who had been forced out of Damascus and hounded from his last redoubts in Lebanon by Syrian-backed rebels, back to Jordan in the fall of 1984.

Hussein invited him to hold a meeting of the Palestine National Council, which functions as a parliament for the PLO, and to establish his claim to continued leadership.

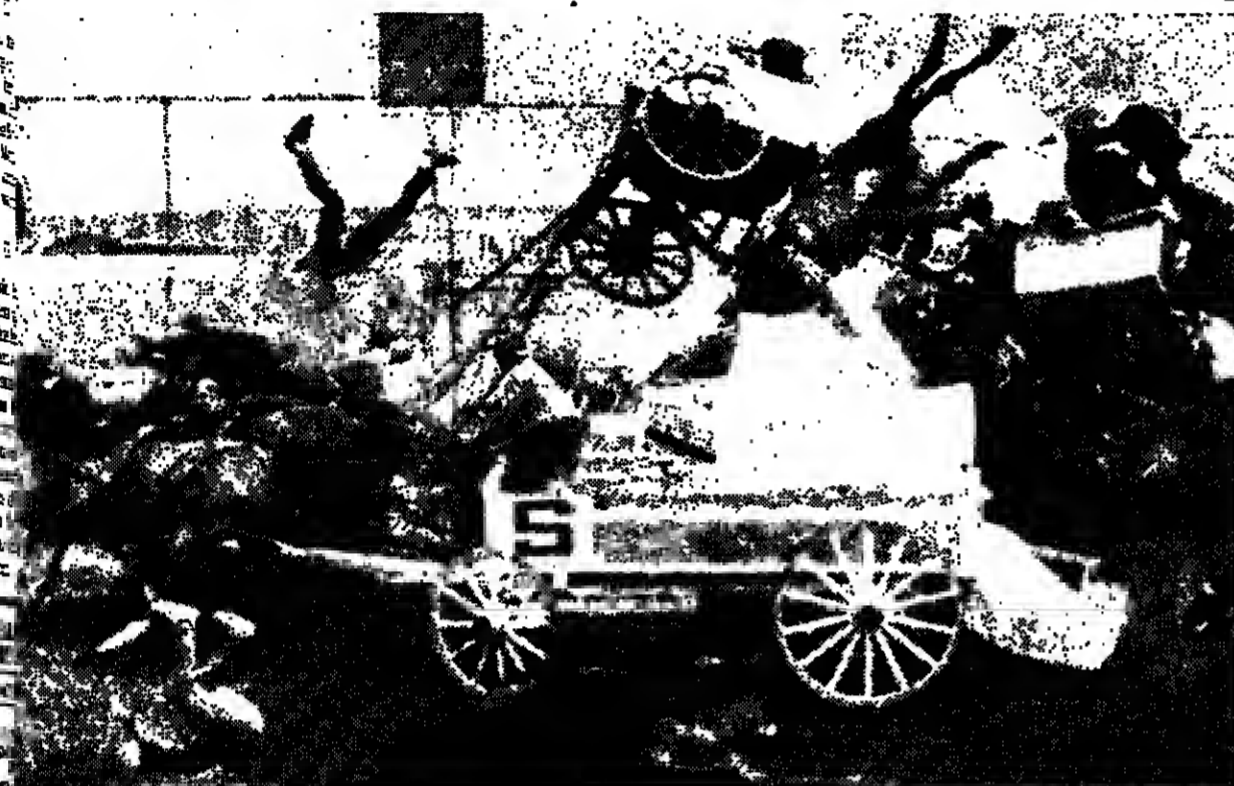
In February 1985, Mr. Arafat and the king announced a joint peace initiative. The king insisted that it be based on United Nations Resolution 242, which envisions a peace in which Israel would obtain guarantees of its security in exchange for withdrawing from Arab territory occupied in 1967. The resolution is anathema to the Palestinians because it casts them as refugees rather than as a nation.

Given the difficulties, political experts saw little chance that the peace effort would succeed. It fell apart this year after a bitter

See HUSSEIN, Page 6



Yasser Arafat, left, with King Hussein in January.



Truck Wagons Collide in Canadian Rodeo Race

Three chuck wagons collided in a rodeo race at the "Calgary rodeo" in Alberta, one of Canada's largest rodeos, after a driver apparently lost control of his team of horses. Three riders were hurt and five horses died or had to be killed. A track foreman said that one driver lost his balance and dropped his reins, then swerved into two of the three other wagons in the heat.

Dangerous Double Life in 'Deep Cover'

By Peter Kerr New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some drug traders first saw a federal agent, how he learned to invent and portray characters that criminals would trust and how he and colleagues cope with the psychological strain of life both in and out of deep cover.

"You have to divide your brain in half," Mr. Levine said. "This half is the character you are playing. This half is always a federal agent recording the details. If the half that is a government official becomes inefficient, it can cost you your life."

Mr. Levine, who has acted in community theater productions, said acting in the theater was easy compared with playing roles undercover.

"The audience is sometimes six inches away from your face and far more critical," he said. He admits that his career involves something "an addiction to the fast-paced and deadly way of life known only to international drug traffickers and the people who try to apprehend them. But, he says, it is also an act of vengeance on behalf of his younger brother, who died a heroin addict.

As the agent sat down at dinner to tell his story, he was armed with a thick mustache and a 9mm automatic pistol under his pant leg.

To fit in and survive, he joined a teen-age gang dominated by Puerto Ricans. Eventually he grew into a tough street fighter, 6 feet 1 (1.86 meters) and weighing more than 200 pounds (90.6 kilograms), with a keen ear for Spanish dialects.

In 1969, in his first major deep-cover operation as an agent for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, he joined a Buffalo motorcycle gang, "The Knight Riders," that was believed to be selling drugs and arms. At the end of three months, a dozen gang members were arrested for selling guns, drugs and explosives.

In 1973, Mr. Levine became an agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Over the years he has been stationed in New York, Washington, Miami, Buenos Aires and West Germany, and has followed investigations to Asia, South America and the Middle East. Often they required deep-cover identities.

He and other agents sometimes worked on cases 24 hours a day, even when they were not under deep cover, sleeping on desks or in the office gym. So many of their marriages fell apart, he said, that his group of investigators was known as "the alimony group." For several years, he and his wife were legally separated.

"All of our lives were being saved, moving from country to country, living as though you are bigger than life," Mr. Levine said. After a major deep-cover operation, he said, "For the

See AGENT, Page 6

In Rural Kenya: Long-Distance Marriages and Money in Mail

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service

CHIWENI, Kenya — This village is inhabited by the "widows" of modern Africa. Beside the village lane, in well-kept houses amid corn fields, banana plants and teak trees, are wives who have spent the past two or three decades apart from their husbands.

Gladys Ondego married 16 years ago. In that time, her husband, Robert, a station manager for the Kenyan railroads in distant Samburu, has never lived at home.

Evelyn Musima married 26 years ago. In that time, her husband, Hezekiah, a cook in Nairobi, has never lived at home.

Robi Mwashu married 29 years ago. In that time, her husband, Joseph, also a cook in Nairobi, has never lived at home.

These three women, like most of the wives in the 50 houses of this west Kenya village, see their husbands two or perhaps four weeks a year. The rest of the time, they communicate with them by post, writing weekly letters. And they wait for the once-a-month reply that contains the key to their de facto widowhood: money.

In rural Kenya, as in much of rural Africa, it has become almost impossible for the owner of a small plot of land to stay home and earn enough money to feed, clothe and educate his family. So responsible family men such as Robert Ondego, Hezekiah Musima and Joseph Mwashu remain responsible by living away from their families and mailing home money.

Statistics from the United Nations show that one-quarter of rural households in Kenya are headed by women. In Botswana, women head nearly half of all rural households. By contrast, African capitals, where there is the chance of wage employment, are full of men. The population of Nairobi, with about 1.2 million people, is 60 percent male.

"Nairobi is not my home," said Mr. Mwashu, 50, who has lived in Nairobi 48 weeks a year for the last 43 years.

"This is my home," he said, sitting back in an overstuffed chair in his farm house in Chiweni. He was home for his annual four-week visit with his wife and his eight children, who range from 2 to 26 years old.

"If I stayed here," he said, "my children would starve."

As a live-in cook in Nairobi, Mr. Mwashu has managed to do more than keep his family fed. He has built up enough savings as a cook to earn a yearly cash wage that is the equivalent of about \$900, three times Kenya's average per capita income. He has saved enough to buy and plant nearly two acres of tea, a cash crop that will serve as his pension when he retires.

In the living room of his farmhouse, which has a corrugated iron roof put on four years ago, is a three-piece set of overstuffed furniture of a kind and quality that distinguishes its owner as a man of substance here in the western Kenya hills.

For Mr. Mwashu and his wife, Robi, the price of the furniture, the tea field, the iron roof and the well-fed family has been nearly 30 years of separation. It is a price that neither regrets having paid. Asked about loneliness, both Mr. Mwashu and his wife say nothing. They seem puzzled by the question.

Down the village lane, at the equally prosperous home of Mrs. Ondego, 16 years apart from her husband of 16 years, the question struck a chord.

"Sometimes you are afraid of divorce," said Mrs. Ondego, 34, who farms three and one-half acres (one and one-half hectares) and raises three children with the help of monthly remittances from her husband.

Mr. Ondego's railroad job is in a rural town about 200 miles (325 kilometers) away.

But Mrs. Ondego said her husband has never failed to send home money or to visit during his vacation.

In his April letter home, Mr. Ondego wrote: "I am sending 1,000 shillings (\$62.50) for buying school uniforms for children Michael and Harrison.

"Children must work hard in school. Look at their books to see how they are writing. Teach Michael how to help you with the crops."

In alluding to the discipline of Michael, 15, Mr. Ondego's letter got at a problem that mothers here and fathers in Nairobi say is far more vexing than loneliness or the possibility of divorce.

Some parents say that older teenage boys, in their father's absence, are hard to control.

Mrs. Ondego, who stands 4 feet (122 centimeters) tall and weighs 87 pounds (40 kilograms), said that so far she has had no trouble controlling her sons. She said she tells the boys what their father wants.

Paris Blast Fuels Crime Debate

Attack Aroused Anger, but Some Feel Police Go Too Far

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

PARIS — The bombing of an annex of the police headquarters here has intensified a fierce nationwide debate over the government's program to combat crime and political violence, according to French political commentators.

The explosion Wednesday, which killed a senior police officer and wounded 22 others, three seriously, has temporarily united politicians of the left and right in disgust and indignation.

Le Quotidien de Paris, a rightist newspaper, decried the bombing in a banner headline as "The filthy challenge."

"The shock!" proclaimed a headline in the leftist newspaper Libération.

But Libération and other leftist newspapers urged French citizens not to permit Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's conservative government to use the bombing as a pretext for promoting what they regard as repressive law-and-order legislation, or for evading responsibility for the killing of a young Frenchman on July 5.

The death of Loic Lefèvre at the hands of French police had touched off a scandal and put Mr. Chirac's law-and-order program under heavy political pressure.

There are two versions of what

happened in the early morning of July 5 on the rue de Mogador in central Paris.

French police say that Gilles Burgos, a 29-year-old member of the national riot police, shot and killed Mr. Lefèvre after he ran from the site of a collision and pulled what looked like a pistol from his jacket.

A second version, obtained from witnesses, is that Officer Burgos shot the young man in cold blood.

Mr. Burgos was charged Sunday with involuntary manslaughter. Initial ballistic reports concluded Monday that Mr. Lefèvre was shot twice with a powerful rifle, at least once in the back.

The incident outraged many French people and brought to the surface a smoldering debate between left and right over the conservative government's program to bolster police powers.

The National Assembly recently approved a package of tough law and order measures sponsored by Mr. Chirac to combat terrorism and crime. The assembly was debating another part of the package, a law to help France combat illegal immigration, when the bomb exploded in the police station annex.

Since his coalition's victory in parliamentary elections in March, Mr. Chirac has shared power with

President François Mitterrand, a Socialist whose party has reservations about the anti-crime campaign.

Mr. Chirac's rightist coalition courted votes in March by saying that the Socialists were soft on crime. Since his cabinet came to power, Mr. Chirac and two of his ministers, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua and the deputy minister for security, Robert Pandraud, have been cracking down on crime and terrorism under the limits of existing laws.

Police patrols have been significantly increased on Paris streets, and the government has promised to add 3,000 more officers to patrols in the city.

The new legislative proposals that are being considered include the issuing of counterfeiter-proof identity cards to French citizens and residents and a mandatory 30-year sentence for crimes that were punishable by death until the death penalty was abolished by the Socialists in 1981.

The government's proposals also include more stringent terms for reducing prison sentences and measures to enhance police powers.

Polls indicate that the crackdown is popular. A survey in June indicated that 74 percent of 1,000 people questioned said they favored the issuing of identity cards



Interior Minister Charles Pasqua called the bombing a "terrorist challenge to the state" at a news conference.

that could not be falsified, as well as the police's right to demand them at will.

However, the opposition has assailed what it calls the overly zealous conduct by the police and security forces, symbolized by the killing of Mr. Lefèvre. Civil and human rights activists

also have protested the random searches that are under way in the shopping mall at Les Halles, a favorite teen-age hangout that also is known as a drug dealing center.

Complaints about beatings, especially of people of Arab or African origin, also have mounted.

Letter Claims Blast in Name Of Direct Action

United Press International

PARIS — Statements in the name of the leftist guerrilla group Direct Action claimed responsibility Friday for the bombing of a police headquarters annex Wednesday that killed a senior officer and injured 22 others.

The claim was made in a letter delivered to the newspaper Le Monde in Paris.

"We take responsibility for the action against the prefecture of police," it said.

The typed letter, which was mailed Thursday in Paris, was printed in full in the Friday edition of Le Monde. The newspaper said it also received two anonymous calls from someone who read the same statement.

The letter was marked with a five-pointed star used as a symbol by Direct Action and was signed "Commando Loic Lefèvre-Action Directe." It condemned the killing of Mr. Lefèvre, a Frenchman who was shot to death a week ago by police who chased him after he bolted from an automobile.

Editors at Le Monde, however, said the typewritten letter did not resemble previous Direct Action communiqués that they had received.

WORLD BRIEFS

Poland Set to Announce Amnesty

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland is to announce an amnesty for political prisoners and criminal offenders within the next week that is not expected to include imprisoned leaders of the banned Solidarity labor union.

PAP, the official press agency, said Thursday that details of the amnesty had been worked out by the Council of State, led by President Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The amnesty plan, it said, would be subject to approval by parliament, which is scheduled to meet again July 17. If approved, it will be the third such amnesty since the martial law crackdown on Solidarity in 1981. Although political prisoners are not officially recognized as such in Poland, prisoners of conscience in the nation's prisons are estimated at about 250.

U.S., Cuba Fail in Immigration Talks

WASHINGTON (WP) — Talks between Washington and Havana on reviving their suspended 1984 immigration accord have ended in disagreement because Cuba demanded the right to transmit radio broadcasts to the United States on a scale that would be "disruptive" to U.S. broadcasting, according to the State Department.

"The Cuban side insisted on proposals that would have required major and disruptive changes in the organization of radio broadcasting in the United States," said the State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, in reporting that the talks Tuesday and Wednesday in Mexico City had been unsuccessful. He said that no further negotiations were anticipated on the accord, which was suspended by President Fidel Castro last year to retaliate for broadcasts to Cuba by U.S.-operated Radio Martí.

The failure of the talks appeared to remove any immediate prospects for implementing the immigration accord under which Cuba would have taken back almost 3,000 Cuban criminals and mental patients who went to the United States in a massive 1980 boat exodus.

Lubbers Begins to Choose Ministers

THE HAGUE, Netherlands

(AP) — Queen Beatrix asked Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers on Friday to form a new government, seven weeks after Mr. Lubbers' center-right governing coalition maintained its 81-seat majority in parliamentary elections.

Mr. Lubbers, who is almost certain to continue as prime minister, officially began the process of choosing his new cabinet ministers after his centrist Christian Democrats agreed Thursday with their junior coalition partners, the right-of-center Liberals, on a government platform emphasizing economic recovery.

A new government could take over as early as next week. On Thursday, the two coalition partners agreed on a division of the ministries, with the Christian Democrats to take nine and the Liberals to take five.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet Crackdown

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Augusto Pinochet's crackdown over the past year suggests he no longer wants a transition to democracy in Chile, according to a U.S. State Department official.

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said Thursday: "There is an awful lot that tells you that the government has really decided not to move in that direction. And that's going to produce the kind of demonstrations and strikes that we've seen recently in Chile, and it is going to produce more of them." Mr. Abrams was particularly critical of the killing of Rodrigo Rojas, 19, a U.S. resident visiting in Chile, during protests July 2.

In Santiago on Friday, Chilean troops and policemen swept through a working-class suburb of Cerro Navia, rounding up thousands of people on a soccer field for security checks, witnesses said.

Mexican Troops Seize Police Offices

CIUDAD JUÁREZ, Mexico (AP) — Mexican soldiers armed with bayonets seized control of the police department in this border city amid rising political tensions stemming from a dispute over state elections held Sunday.

The soldiers stormed the police headquarters at bayonet point Thursday and declared themselves in charge, said the Ciudad Juárez manager, Sergio Conde Varela. "It's an illegal action," Mr. Conde added. Jesús Escalona Berumen, a representative of the Chihuahua state government, later took charge of the department and its 400 patrolmen.

The Ciudad Juárez administration has been in the hands of the opposition National Action Party for three years. The party is claiming massive electoral fraud by the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party in elections in Chihuahua for the state's governorship, 67 mayorships and 14 legislative seats. The party has claimed victory in the elections. The official results have not been released.

For the Record

The chief of the Mozambican National Resistance, Afonso Dhlakama, on Friday dismissed Evo Fernandes, the movement's secretary-general and senior political official of the rightist movement, a guerrilla spokesman said in Lisbon. The spokesman said the aim of the dismissal was to clarify "the confusion" about reported rivalries between political and military wings.

Hospital nurses in Israel ended a 17-day strike Thursday after reaching a settlement that was announced Wednesday night. The 11,000 nurses won recognition of the right to a separate union. (UPI)

Alexander M. Belongov, the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, was appointed as the chief Soviet representative to the Egypt-Nation diplomats said Thursday. (UPI)

Two gunmen killed the honorary British consul, Geoffrey Hutchinson, 49, Thursday as he drove in central Barranquilla, Colombia. He also was a representative of Land-Rover. The gunmen escaped. Police said they did not know the motive for the killing. (AP)



Ruud Lubbers

Andreotti Is Rejected By Socialists

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy's political crisis worsened Friday as Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's Socialists formally rejected the choice of Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, to form the country's 45th postwar government.

Mr. Craxi, who resigned on June 27 but has remained in a caretaker role, said: "The crisis has been pushed into a blind alley. We will do what is possible to get it out but it won't be easy."

Mr. Andreotti, who has been prime minister five times, was asked by President Francesco Cossiga, a fellow Christian Democrat, on Thursday to form a cabinet following unsuccessful attempts to revive Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition.

Mr. Andreotti, currently the foreign minister, said he would seek to put together the same coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals.

Mr. Craxi's 34-month-old coalition went long-lived government in Italy since World War II. He resigned after losing a parliamentary vote.

The collapse followed squabbling between the Socialists and Christian Democrats over which party should head the government. Claudio Martelli, a close aide of



Giulio Andreotti, left, Italy's prime minister-designate, and Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democrat leader, reviewed the government crisis Friday at a party meeting in Rome.

Mr. Craxi, said the Socialist rejection was decided Friday at a meeting of top party officials.

He said it was not aimed at Mr. Andreotti personally but at "the brutal and unilateral" manner in which the Christian Democrats are seeking to assert "their domination of the political life of the country and the leadership of the government."

The Christian Democrats say they would accept another Craxi-led cabinet only for a limited period

and on the condition that they subsequently regain the prime minister's office. Their justification for this is that they constitute Italy's largest party, having polled 33 percent of the vote in the last elections while the Socialists polled 11 percent.

No party has a majority in Parliament and both the Christian Democrats and Socialists have refused to govern together with the Communists, the second-largest party in the country.

Transcript Lists Bases For U.S. Nuclear Planes

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A list of 20 air bases in Europe and the Far East, where the U.S. Air Force maintains fighter aircraft on alert with nuclear bombs has been made public in the transcript of a congressional hearing. Such documents normally would be considered highly classified.

The bases listed included five each in West Germany and Turkey, three in England, three in Italy and one each in the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece and South Korea. The list was contained in Volume 5 of hearings by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction for the fiscal 1987 defense funding bill.

The list was prepared to inform the panel where new security vaults for air force nuclear weapons were to be built. It thus also gives an indication of how large a nuclear strike force is stationed at each air base.

For almost 20 years, the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies have maintained little-publicized forces of "quick reaction alert" fighter-bombers. They are on 24-hour alert, armed with nuclear weapons and poised for takeoff on 15 minutes' notice.

A Pentagon spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Don Brownlee, said: "We never publicize, confirm or acknowledge where nuclear weapons may be stored." Such a list, he said, "certainly would be at the secret level, but it could be higher."

The Reagan administration has campaigned to curb leaks of classified information and public disclosure of what it calls secret information by newspapers, television and radio, magazines and books.

In 1985, for example, when William M. Arkin and Richard W. Fieldhouse published the book, "Nuclear Battlefields," which listed what the authors said were locations of U.S. nuclear weapons around the world, Pentagon officials were sharply critical.

3,000 Block Ulster Roads In a Protest

The Associated Press

BELFAST — In a show of strength that appeared to catch security forces off guard, 3,000 Protestants occupied the town of Hillsborough for an hour Friday, sealing off roads and marching up and down the main street.

The Protestants, some masked and wearing military-style uniforms, staged the pre-dawn demonstration on the eve of a potentially violent Protestant parade at Portadown, 15 miles (about 25 kilometers) away.

They were protesting the British-Irish accord that gives the Irish Republic, which is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, a formal consultative role in running Northern Ireland, which is predominantly Protestant.

Protestant leaders have condemned the accord as a sell-out designed to lead to the handing over of Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic.

The town of Hillsborough, 12 miles southwest of Belfast, is where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Prime Minister Charles FitzGerald of Ireland signed the accord on Nov. 15, 1985.

About 20 policemen arrived halfway through the demonstration but took no action to halt it or clear the main street of marchers.

Braced for Trouble

The British authorities in Northern Ireland canceled on Friday all police and army leaves in preparation for weekend celebrations of an emotional Protestant anniversary, Reuters reported from Belfast.

Reinforcements have been drafted into potential trouble spots, particularly Portadown, west of Belfast, and Dromilly, a nationalist town north of the capital where Protestants have threatened to defy a police ban and march on Catholic districts.

The weekend of parades marks the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, a day in the Protestant calendar that marks a victory over the Catholics in 1690.

Bhutto Says She'd Keep Door Open To U.S. Military and Economic Aid

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The leading Pakistani opposition figure has declared that although military spending in Pakistan was "far too high," she would continue the U.S. military aid program here if she succeeded in replacing the government of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq.

"We definitely want to keep the door open on the aspect of aid," Benazir Bhutto said in an interview Thursday, referring to military and economic assistance for Pakistan enacted in 1981. The Reagan administration has announced a new six-year package of \$4.02 billion to be submitted to Congress next year.

Miss Bhutto has drawn hundreds of thousands of people at anti-government rallies around Pakistan, the biggest demonstrations in the country's history.

"We will not act unilaterally to jeopardize the aid package which is presently being negotiated," she said, taking a conciliatory tone toward the United States while sharply attacking General Zia for what she said was repression, corruption and treason.

Miss Bhutto's comments came during a quiet period in her drive for free elections in the autumn and remove General Zia, who seized power in 1977 by overthrowing Miss Bhutto's father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mr. Bhutto was executed on a disputed murder conspiracy charge in 1979.

Since returning to Pakistan in April from self-imposed exile, Miss Bhutto has surprised many Pakistani politicians — and is said to have angered some members of her own party — by declining to criticize the United States and territorial integrity of Pakistan.

Many politicians say that Miss Bhutto hopes that Washington will see her as a credible alternative to General Zia and encourage him to yield power to her, much as President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines was pressed to withdraw in favor of Corazon C. Aquino earlier this year.

"We recognize that the United States has influence in the area," Miss Bhutto said. "We would like to see that influence used for democracy. We recognize the United States shares with us a concern for stability. We, too, would like to have stability in the region."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, selected by General Zia last year, left Thursday for a two-week trip that is to take him to Washington for discussions with President Ronald Reagan and other Americans. Among the topics to be discussed are the details of the aid package and the steps that General Zia took last year to lift martial law and restore the right of opposition groups to meet for the first time since the 1977 coup.

Miss Bhutto said that she still would settle for nothing less than a new election next fall, and she repeated her contention that she and the Pakistan People's Party, founded by her father, would win easily.

Checkpoints To Reopen in North Cyprus

Reuters

NICOSIA — The Turkish Cypriot authorities said Friday that they would reopen crossing points to the Greek side of the island. The crossings were closed July 4.

Dervis Eroglu, prime minister of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, said in a statement that the closure had achieved its aim of demonstrating that Turkish Cypriots held sovereign rights in north Cyprus.

Turkish Cypriots control the northern third of the island, a narrow island, which was invaded by Greek troops in 1974 following a pro-Greek coup in Nicosia.

The north is recognized only by Turkey, whose prime minister, Turgut Ozal, visited the territory last week.

The Turkish Cypriots said the border closure was prompted by United Nations criticism of Mr. Ozal's visit and by the closure of the crossings by Greek Cypriot demonstrators during his visit.

Mr. Eroglu said United Nations peacekeeping forces again would be able to move freely about the island, but he said that details would have to be worked out.

Ambassadors accredited to Nicosia will be free to cross in carrying their national flags. By other diplomats will be given identity cards at the main Ledra Palace checkpoint at Nicosia and say where they are going.

CHURCH SERVICES

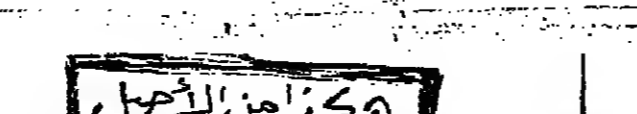
PARIS SUNDAYS
MANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue de la Harpe, Paris 5^e arrondissement, English service, 10:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (9:45 a.m. on Sundays). Tel. 01 47 41 12 29.

STOICHOLOU
MANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Kunguoyi & Birger Jari, Hellenic Christian Fellowship, English 10:00, Swedish & Korean 11:00. Tel. (08) 151225, 316051.

BRUSSELS
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Sun. Worship 11:00 & 18:30. R. Jacques-Helton 17, Woluwe St. Lambert, 759.26.21.

AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH welcomes all denominations. Sunday 9:00 a.m. Ave. Salome 7, Woluwe-St. Pierre, Tel. 771.52.40.

To place an advertisement in this section please contact:
 Miss Elizabeth HERWOOD
 181 Ave. de la Gare,
 10521 Nieuilly Cedex, France.
 Tel. 46-37-93.84.



AMERICAN TOPICS

Reagan Says Tax Revision Must Include Low Rates



ISH ON TIES — Blaine Heilman, Mark Abramoff and Jim Strazick, from left, showing examples of the polyester fish-print neckties that their Milwaukee company is manufacturing. They reasoned that the 70 million U.S. fishermen would be lured by the ties, and it appears they were correct. They have sold more than 6,000 since May and are orders for 20,000 more. The ties, which sell for up to \$22, come in seven patterns: rainbow trout, chinook salmon, muskie, northern pike, tuna and walleye.

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
DOOTHAN, Alabama — President Ronald Reagan, campaigning for revision of the tax system, has warned Congress against any "significant departure" from the low tax rates included in the Senate-approved overhaul plan.



Reagan admires the Tax Act given to him last year by Senator Jeremiah Denton, a Republican of Alabama.

Mr. Reagan, in a speech Thursday aimed at capturing some of the political credit for tax revision, said that "the most important aspect of tax reform" is reducing tax rates for individuals and corporations.

The president also renewed his call for an increase in the personal exemption to \$2,000 "except for the very richest taxpayers."

European Look
Madison Avenue

On upper Madison Avenue in Manhattan, boutique after boutique has been fitted into brownstone after brownstone residence. The New York Times reports that a decade ago still a neighborhood street of Upper East Side has gradually become an international shopping district reminiscent of the shopping streets of Europe.

Short Takes

The percentage of adult Americans who smoke cigarettes is the lowest it has ever been since the Gallup Poll organization started auditing smoking habits in 1944. However, at least three of every 10 adults continue to smoke.

Crossword Addicts
Get Tour Proposal

In a letter to The New York Times, James Hoover wrote: "Why, I wonder, has no one arranged a tour for crossword puzzle fans so they could see the places that they have read — and written — about so often?"

Cocaine Use Levels Off in U.S., but Gets Deadlier

By Zita Arocha
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — While the number of Americans using cocaine has remained stable in the past five years, cocaine-related deaths and illnesses are rising because users are smoking it and because of the availability of other purer forms of the substance, according to federal experts.

Dr. MacDonald and other drug experts at a press conference in Washington were from a National Institute of Drug Abuse survey that polled about 600 persons six times between 1972 and 1982.

Doctors report that cocaine use increases the user's pulse rate and blood pressure. It also restricts the coronary arteries so that the amount of oxygen going to the heart is limited.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

Some political analysts say there is a growing anger outside Washington about the influence of lobbyists.

Some political analysts say there is a growing anger outside Washington about the influence of lobbyists. Joe Angevine, a retired engineer from upstate New York, was quoted in The New York Times as saying that lobbyists on Capitol Hill should be required to wear bright yellow sports jackets.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

Stevenson Campaign
Marked by Calamities

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service
CHICAGO — Shrugging off a string of mishaps that seem possibly in a nightmare or a bad Adlai E. Stevenson 3d is dogging him on his uphill fight to defeat an incumbent and the governor of Illinois.

Rather than run with Mark A. Fairchild or Janet Hart, Mr. Stevenson, who won the Democratic nomination for governor, resigned from the ticket and denounced the two candidates as "neo-fascists."



Adlai E. Stevenson 3d

U.S. Patrol by Anti-Communists Stirs Controversy

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service
ATLANTA — A little more than three years ago, four members of the Alabama National Guard, frustrated by their perception of the Communist menace, unsatisfied by individual experience with the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society, and unable to find any other organization that they felt would allow them to combat Communism, formed their own group to supply and assist anti-Communist forces in Central America.

He said that the patrols carried automatic weapons and sophisticated surveillance equipment, and that at one point they had advanced more than two and a half miles (four kilometers) into Mexican territory.

Mr. Hagan, the organization's leader in Tucson, denied the assertions. He said the mission was only to "observe, document and report illegal activities."

Doctor Freed N.Y. Man Before Ferry Killings

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Emergency room doctors believed that a man accused of killing two people Staten Island ferryboat was so tallly disturbed that they had to have him hospitalized, according to a senior physician at Presbyterian Hospital.

He is undergoing 30 days of psychiatric observation at the forensic unit at Kings County Hospital, a municipal institution in Brooklyn, to diagnose his mental state and to determine if he is competent to face the charges against him.

Dr. Gonzalez, who spoke on the condition he not be identified, said the psychiatrist who treated Mr. Gonzalez was a third-year resident in training who failed to consult a senior attending physician before releasing Mr. Gonzalez.

Mr. Hagan, 37, a burly man who said he was a former army sergeant with experience in training men for combat in Vietnam, pledged that the group's methods would change.

Mr. Hagan, 37, a burly man who said he was a former army sergeant with experience in training men for combat in Vietnam, pledged that the group's methods would change.

Mr. Hagan, 37, a burly man who said he was a former army sergeant with experience in training men for combat in Vietnam, pledged that the group's methods would change.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

U.S. Criticizes Pinochet

Physically, the buildings on Madison Avenue are lower, there aren't skyscrapers — and there won't be. Upper Madison Avenue falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, meaning that the low buildings won't be torn down for high rises, as has happened further north on Madison.

On Østergade since 1869.
On Bond Street since 1983.
Now also on rue Saint-Honoré



An elegant name in furs has come to Paris. Now you can visit Birger Christensen on rue Saint-Honoré. And see what's behind the concept that made the furrier world famous.

While in Cannes
ZORBA RESTAURANT
of PORTO CANTO
barbecued broils, Mezzes, Diner dining with bond & Greek singers, Bouzoukis.
Reservations: 93 43 48 55/93 43 48 70

Suvretta House
St. Moritz
The Grand Hotel in the mountains with a new holiday concept.
GRAND ETAGE
the restaurant
Suvretta House
the information
SUVRETTA CLUB
Phone 082-21121 Telex 74491 R. F. Müller Mgr.

Baccarat
30 bis, Rue de Paradis
75010 PARIS
(thru the archway)
Tel.: 47 70 64 30
When in Paris...
visit our Museum
and showrooms
Open Monday - Friday
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 10-12 a.m. - 2.5 p.m.
Also in selected stores
near your home.
Brochures on request

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN
FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.
BVLGARI
10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - ROMA
HOTEL PIERRE - NEW YORK
30, RUE DU RHÔNE - 1204 GENEVE
AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - MONTE CARLO
HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENEE - PARIS

Table clock "Colonna Bulgari", solid silver.
BVLGARI
10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - ROMA
HOTEL PIERRE - NEW YORK
30, RUE DU RHÔNE - 1204 GENEVE
AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - MONTE CARLO
HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENEE - PARIS

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

SDI's Cradle Companion

"Star wars," President Reagan's idiosyncratic missile defense program, has some oddly matched fans and foes. The leading believers, after Mr. Reagan, seem to be the Russians. Last month they offered to cut their missiles by a third for a promise that the Strategic Defense Initiative would be confined to the laboratory for 15 more years. Yet at the same moment Congress was cutting back the "star wars" budget, prompting Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to denounce this "attempt to strangle the program in its cradle."

Mexico Bashes Itself

One of the charges that badly stung Mexicans last spring was the claim of some Americans, like Senator Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican, that its ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party lacked legitimacy. Along with officials of the Reagan administration and others, we implored the critics to stop bashing Mexico and show some sympathy for its problems. Well, look who's bashing now. State elections in Mexico last Sunday were rife with fraud. And the accusers, accused and victims are all Mexicans.

When Woes Are Inherited

The evidence continues to accumulate that fraternal twinning is an inherited condition. Last week some doctors reported on a test of several thousand sets of twins. Before that there was a study of adopted children. And in the past week there was one involving 130 Southwest American Indians. All suggested that obesity often has more to do with a person's genetic inheritance than with the eating habits he has learned.

Other Comment

The Other Nuclear Threat

The possibility of terrorists gaining access to nuclear explosives has been studied for years, with the conclusion usually being that it is more easily said than done. However, a group of safety experts now warn that the danger is growing. The International Task Force on the Prevention of Terrorism, a group of scientists and engineers from Western nations, cited the growing evidence of black or gray markets in weapons-grade nuclear fuel, plus the increase in plutonium from spent reactor fuel. Other factors are the proliferation of public information about nuclear weapons; more sophisticated terrorists; and often inadequate security at nuclear facilities.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher
PHILIP FOISIE, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL ALB. KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT B. WHITCOMB, Financial Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page

Sanctions Can Work: Just Ask the French

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The argument for tightening sanctions on South Africa is becoming irresistible, though little room is left for logic. No doubt President P.W. Botha and Afrikaner hard-liners would not be swayed. Mr. Botha has virtually invited sanctions to show his country's defiance. But the South African business community does not see its future in the same light. Some sanctions would help split moderates among Afrikaners from the diehards, and add to the incentives for businessmen themselves to press their government to relax. At the same time, sanctions would reinforce moderates among blacks who are threatened with losing all influence for restraint to radicals who insist: there is no escape from apartheid except by more violence.

There is no sign that the government in Pretoria intends to abandon racism as the basis of its rule. That South Africa does mind what the rest of the world thinks about it, and hopes that hiding what happens will bring indifference. Despite the blackout, it is evident that the state of emergency has in no way reduced violence or restored calm. On the contrary, violence is spreading. But we don't have the images and the details that would stir emotions everywhere. That, of course, is the purpose of censorship. It cannot be allowed to create the

not responsible for the troubles. There is still no sign that Pretoria intends to abandon racism as the basis of its rule. Some changes have been made, under pressure, always too late and still too little. Years ago they might have inspired hope that transformation was intended step by step, but patience is running out. The Commonwealth conference next month will put heavy pressure on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who persuaded the European Community to wait a little longer and take account of America's position. The United States should tell her now there is no use waiting. France can tell her sanctions can make a difference. The New York Times

Mrs. Thatcher May Be Right to Say No

By Philip Ceyelin

LONDON — Why has Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, been launched on what looks like a "Mission Impossible" in search of a diplomatic breakthrough in South Africa? A short answer is that his prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, will do anything to delay the decision on economic sanctions against the Botha government. The same put-down is as easily applied to the Reagan administration's well-publicized "shift in emphasis" to strike up closer relations with black leaders and anti-apartheid whites in South Africa. And an equally cynical motive can be read into reports from Bonn that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is under heavy pressure, even from within his own party, to propose a "Summit Impossible." It would include President P.W. Botha, the African National Congress, front-line states, Britain, the United States and West Germany.

She foresees the South African government hardening, not softening, in its resistance to change, while inflicting heavy reprisals on front-line states whose economies are vulnerable. She is appalled at the thought of banning purchase of strategic minerals from South Africa when the principal alternative source and the certain beneficiary is the Soviet Union. She was reminded in a recent interview that she had once said "If I were the odd one out and I were right, it wouldn't matter, would it?" The obvious answer is that it might matter a lot. But there is weight to the evidence thrust upon a visitor to No. 10 Downing Street: the past experience with "punitive" sanctions, the economic data, the intransigence of Afrikaners against outside pressure, and the modest, slow reform already achieved. It is all enough to make you wonder whether Mrs. Thatcher might just be right. Washington Post Writers Group



The West's Celebration of Infertility Could Be Costly

By Allan Carlson

WASHINGTON — While literate Americans have lain awake worrying about global over-population, another threat has been gaining momentum: a collapse of birthrates in industrial democracies. The issue has become a major one for European leaders. At stake are great-power status, the philosophy of the welfare state, and the status of immigrants who could arouse nativist backlash in countries where the original stock is dwindling. Here are the statistics: Between 1965 and 1985, fertility rates of the industrial democracies tumbled far below the Zero-Population-Growth, or replacement level. In several cases, population decline set in, with deaths exceeding births.

Of course, the defenders of market capitalism and liberal individualism had argued that the crisis was only temporary, and birthrates would soon find a new equilibrium. Indeed, after World War II, birthrates began climbing throughout the Western world, finally seeming to stabilize slightly above the replacement level in the 1950s and early '60s. Then, in 1964, something went wrong. Birthrates throughout Europe, North America and Australia

So what's to be done? We could adopt the feminist agenda. This would include men taking equal responsibility for all aspects of child care. We could also create strong pro-natalist economic policies. This has recently been attempted in several Eastern Bloc countries. However, the changes have served primarily to alter the timing of births rather than the fertility rate. We could change economic incentives. Instead of taxing everyone and creating government payments and dependency for families, we could instead turn to the tried-and-true American method of social policy: use tax credits and exemptions to allow families to keep more of their earned income. We could restore cultural values that favor childbearing. Our culture now celebrates infertility, a value clearly derived from changes in everything from our religion to schools which no longer teach principles of obligation and responsibility to one's lineage, to art and literature which now cast marriage and procreation as backward while extolling unencumbered sex and self-absorption. It is important to remember that the economic principles undergirding family life could crumble only after decades of such cultural softening. Their restoration can occur only after these cultural foundations of family life are recovered.

Child-raising now imposes great economic costs on parents and existing economic incentives point to a further fall in birthrates. One result will be a threat to nations' security, which needs a big industrial base. Institute sponsored a recent seminar warning that great powers need relatively large populations to support industry and national defense. Such arguments actually are renewing an older debate. Between 1900 and 1940, every Western nation except the United States worried about depopulation. France in 1900, with 28 million persons, was still the demographic equal of the Russian Empire. Then fertility decline brought stagnation. Between 1970 and 1980, the French population remained stuck at 40 million. In the latter year, shortly after Hitler's armies occupied Paris, Marshal Petain lamented: "Too few children, too few arms, and too few allies — those were the reasons for our defeat." Philosophers linked the birth decline to a spiritual and cultural crisis in the West. A majority of pro-natalists agreed on the need to prohibit the sale of contraceptives, and to strengthen prohibitions on abortion. But pro-natalist Social Democrats dissented, arguing that modern parents would not relinquish control over their fertility. On the causes of the population crisis there was more agreement. The problem, said both sides, lay in their countries' wrenching shift to the new world of industrial societies. In a competitive economy, the childless bachelor and the man with a wife and five children at home received the same income. Larger families tended to live in the worst housing. By the late 1930s, governments in Sweden, France, Belgium, and Sweden, Nazi Germany and fascist Italy were frantically attempting to find policies that would encourage larger families. Then the war intervened and attention was diverted.

Nicaragua The Spiral Is Familiar

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The South American continent is again being brought to the attention of the House of Representatives as the military force organizes to overthrow the Sandinista government. There can be no doubt that helicopters have been delivered in support of the Sandinista cause — strengthened by the House vote that Washington is determined to bring down their regime. As a result, the contra rebels will need more anti-aircraft weapons — perhaps Stinger missiles — to counter the Sandinista enhanced power. Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times has reported that dimensions already are being held in Washington as to what kinds of anti-air weapons must now be sent. The consequence of that, of course, will be more Soviet aircraft deliveries to Nicaragua in the future, to become the contra's added firepower and so on and on, in the spiral other Soviet-American arms race. Both superpowers seem to be stepping up their military aid at the same time. A Latin American in a tiny office in Managua told Kinzer. That was as predictable the cycles of the moon. Sooner or later in this lethal game of international leapfrog, Moscow may decide to send fighter jets instead of helicopters. Then the will be in the new business. But Reagan already has said that America will not tolerate the acquisition of Soviet fighters by the Sandinistas. So the futility of the Reagan policies in the ability of the Sandinista match, with aid from the Soviet, whatever added military strength administration and Congress pour to the contra. And the danger is at the end of a fruitless spiral-escalation, Mr. Reagan will see other way to accomplish his purpose the direct use of U.S. forces no doubt under some such cover responding to the arrival of Soviet fighter planes, or to some real proclaimed border incursion in Honduras or Costa Rica. The risk of another costly and protracted war like the one in Vietnam not all that's at stake here — although that risk is real. Such a gringo military intervention in Central America would be a political disaster for United States throughout the hemisphere and in most of the world. A nothing would be more likely to sustain the support of the Nicaraguan people for the ever more repress Sandinista regime. The populace of the United States not only does not want such a war, large margins, every poll shows it. North Americans do not even support increased aid to the contra. As despite sophisticated white House rhetoric, Mr. Reagan's military policy is not the only course open for his administration. He could state publicly and formally that the United States would accept (a) a Soviet or Cuban military base in Nicaragua, and (b) any Nicaraguan military movement against neighbors. These enforceable policies would be welcomed by other Latin American nations to conclude regional peace treaty. It's nonsense to insist, as the president does, that only military pressure from the contra can force the Sandinistas to sign such a treaty. Contra officials know it's the other way around: the contra war is the primary barrier to such a treaty. This policy would leave the Marxist Sandinista in power: even with their external reach circumscribed by treaty and by American policy, it no doubt would be bitter, medic for Mr. Reagan. But America has a more obligation to install democracy by force in Nicaragua than it does in Chile, or South Africa. The United States has every reason, however, to heed its own legacy to the world on the values of self-determination and nonintervention. It's not yet too late to stop the spin toward an unwanted and unnecessary war in Central America. The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: England 5, U.S. 4
LONDON — Eight thousand spectators saw England gain a victory over America in the field of sport [on July 11], when the representatives of Yale and Harvard met those of Oxford and Cambridge at Queen's Club and carried the day, for they won five of the nine events, but one of them repented Oxford and England. This was Mr. G.E. Putnam, American Rhodes Scholar, who won the hampered event. At first, it looked as if Yale and Harvard were going to sweep the board, as they captured the 100 yards dash and half-mile. In McMillan, of Cambridge, proved victorious, and though Mr. R.J. Holden, of Yale, gained a point for America in the long jump, Oxford and Cambridge men won the remaining races.

1936: Austria and Hitler
VIENNA — After three years of economic and political hostilities, bombings and press attacks — undertaken to force Austria to her knees as a province of the Third Reich — peace was concluded [on July 11] when Austria obtained assurances from Chancellor Adolf Hitler that he would not interfere with her internal affairs. The accord states: The German Reich recognizes the sovereignty of Austria in accordance with that of Hitler's declaration of May 21 1935, that Germany neither intend to absorb Austria nor interfere in her internal affairs; Germany consider Austrian Nazism an internal question and will refrain from exercising influence on the Austrian Nazi movement; Austria declares herself to be a German state. Her general policies and her policy toward the Reich will be framed on this basis.

OPINION

When the Machinery of Law Intrudes Into the Bedroom

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is midnight in a posh Atlanta suburb. Joan and Tom Doe are in bed. Suddenly three state policemen burst into the bedroom. Flashlights beam on the couple. The men in what Georgia law calls "sex" are arrested, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

It is an old rule that the Supreme Court will not decide constitutional issues in the abstract. Yet here it rushed to pass judgment on a law that was not pressed against Mr. Hardwick and has not been used for decades.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

American Artists Find Europe's Political Climate Congenial

Last night I attended a Fourth of July celebration in the suburbs of Cologne. Most of the guests were expatriate Americans, musicians and artists, who had left the "Land of Opportunity" to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

Where Was All That Jazz?

As an American journalist who is traveling in Europe, primarily to cover jazz festivals (Lugano, Umbria, Pescara) featuring a preponderance of American musicians, it struck me, as I watched the Fourth of July celebrations for Lady Liberty on Swiss television, how conspicuously absent jazz was from the proceedings in New York.

Tackling Mid-Life Malaise Amid White Water Rapids

By Michael Davies

HARTFORD, Connecticut — The morning sun burst silently over the top of a canyon wall, instantly burning the shadows off the face of the sandstone cliff that towered above the rushing Yampa River.

We were a motley crew from all over the United States, many of us with ample stomachs and thinning hair. The majority knew far more about Setzer for seven or eight hours, clothes soaking. Surprisingly, we were not broken. Morale, while not soaring, was not morose.

MEANWHILE water than white water. We were part of a grueling week's white water rafting expedition organized by Outward Bound, a nonprofit educational organization in Greenwich, Connecticut.

The chairman of a steel company in Texas was attracted by the adventure of the expedition. A stockbroker in New York was looking for a way to kickstart his mental faculties. An interior decorator from Greenwich, after a sticky divorce, was looking for a way to move her improving life to a higher plain.

It was peaceful. For boot camp, this wasn't so bad. The instructor in our raft said that although the boats can and do flip over in the rapids, she had never been in one that had overturned. Only three people had been swept out of her raft during her many years on the river.

Then the weather changed malevolently. The sky turned a bilious grey-green, the temperature dropped precipitously, a wind whipped up the canyon.

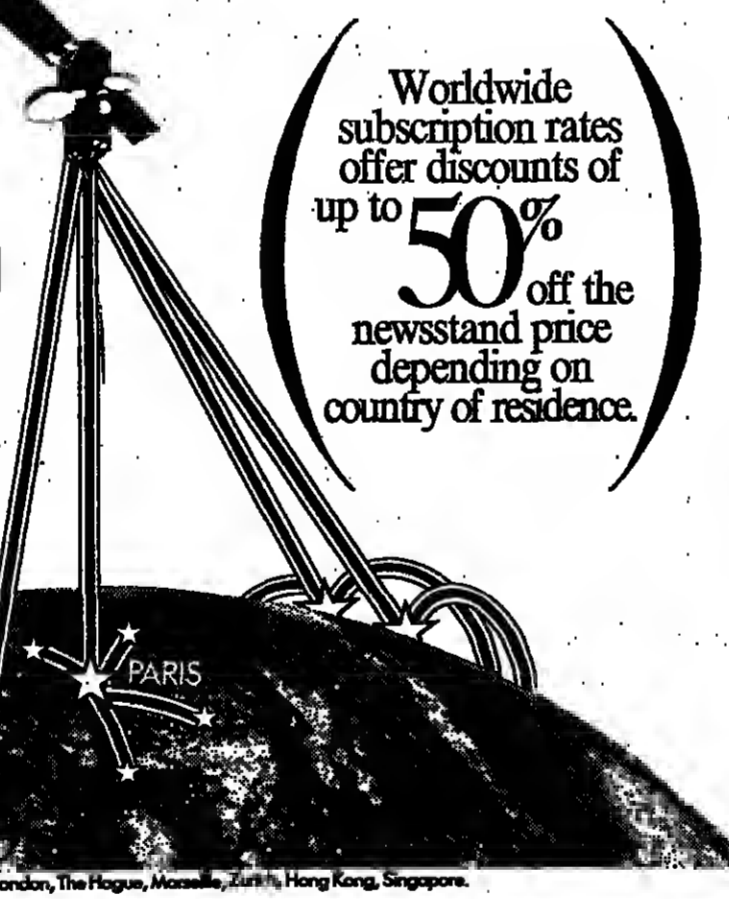
During a momentary lull, I tried to change position in the raft and through a combination of supreme clumsiness and wave action, was tossed out into the icy river hindquarters first, becoming the fourth person to get overboard during our instructor's career.

In retrospect, the dunking was an omen of misery to come. After dinner which, like all camp food, can best be described as mush, we turned in. In our sleeping bags with a thin plastic cover suspended over us, we looked like platoons of mummies.

A few of us slept. Most tossed and turned on the hard ground, rolling into burs or a wayward cactus. Toward morning, it started. The pitter-patter of a slow rain on the plastic covering above our heads turned to a drumbeat.

MIAMI PRINTING MAKES THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER AVAILABLE DAY-OF-PUBLICATION IN THE AMERICAS — JUST AS IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

Herald Tribune. Bringing the world's most important news to the world's most important audience.



Readers in North and South America can now find IHT on the newsstands most cities on the same day in the rest of the world.

Subscribers in the Western Hemisphere now get hand-delivery the day of publication in the following cities: New York City (Manhattan), Washington D.C., Miami, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Panama, Bogota, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Brasilia, Puerto Rico, Nassau.

Table with columns for country, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos., and 1 year 3 mos. lists various countries like Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Subscription Manager form with fields for name, address, city, country, and payment options.

GERMAN STATE LOTTERY WANT TO BE A LOTTERY WINNER? HERE'S THE BEST CHANCE YOU'LL EVER GET. ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE TICKETS IS A WINNER!

YOU CAN WIN 2 MILLION D-MARKS

The North-West-German-State-Lottery is the only lottery that offers extreme high prizes compared to the limited issue of 500,000 tickets. The lottery runs over a period of 6 months, one class per month - 6 classes in all.

SUMMARY OF MAIN PRIZES table listing prize amounts in D-Marks for different classes.

The number and the amount of prizes are fixed before the commencement of the lottery. Thus each ticket-number is in the game and has an equal chance of winning.

- TICKETS ARE LIMITED: 500,000
GUARANTEED PRIZES: 200,568
OVER 169 MILLION D-MARKS IN PRIZE MONEY
MONTHLY PERSONALIZED STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT
INSTANT INDIVIDUAL AND CONFIDENTIAL NOTIFICATION OF WIN

Lottery coupon form with fields for name, address, city, country, and payment information.

Howe Ends Africa Trip After Mixed Response On Opening New Talks

By Andrew B. Meldrum
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, ended his visit to southern Africa on Friday with a relatively encouraging hearing from Mozambican leaders about his mission to establish negotiations between the South African government and its black majority.

Sir Geoffrey's reception in Mozambique was noticeably more diplomatic than that he received in Zimbabwe, where Prime Minister Robert Mugabe bitterly criticized the British envoy's efforts as "futile, useless and a waste of time."

Mr. Mugabe also accused the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of "racism" for its opposition to comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa.

In Zambia on Wednesday, Mr. Howe's mission was also criticized by President Kenneth Kaunda as a mere "delaying tactic" to avoid the imposition of international sanctions.

But in Mozambique, President Samora Machel did not publicly criticize Sir Geoffrey, and Mr. Machel's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, voiced guarded praise for efforts to set up negotiations to end apartheid.

Mr. Chissano said the British government and other Western governments "think it is still possible to have a dialogue and avoid sanctions. But we think that in the light of the South African government's past behavior, it is most unlikely that the regime will create conditions for a dialogue."

Mr. Chissano said the South African people are already applying domestic pressure "through strikes, demonstrations, appeals to the international community and violence."

Mr. Chissano said, "we in Mozambique cannot oppose sanctions, even if they do involve some difficulties for our economy."

Sir Geoffrey has stressed that he was not only attempting to mediate in South Africa for the European Community but that he also has the

backing of the United States, Japan and the West in general.

Since March 1984 the leftist Machel government has tried to improve its relations with the Western powers in the hope that they would influence South Africa to stop its campaign of destabilizing Mozambique through support of Mozambican rebels.

Mr. Mugabe saw no such need to curry favor with the West and outspokenly attacked the Howe mission.

"It is the intention of Britain and the EEC to involve the United States in this useless venture. I can assure you that we will not think much of this exercise."

Mr. Mugabe said he would not be willing to take part in any negotiations that might be arranged by Mr. Howe.

Support for Sanctions
Leon Brittan, a former Conservative Party cabinet minister, has broken publicly with Mrs. Thatcher over sanctions, Reuters reported Friday from London.

Mr. Brittan warned Thursday night that Sir Geoffrey's mission was "utterly hopeless" without the threat of sanctions.

Mr. Brittan, who resigned as secretary for trade and industry in January, said the mission's failure would convince many past opponents of sanctions that there was now no alternative.

"The world must know of our readiness to have recourse to stronger measures against the Pretoria regime in the event of the failure of Sir Geoffrey's mission," he said.

U.S. Cites 'Siege Politics'
The Reagan administration's senior African specialist has said the United States is determined to use its influence to overcome the "mood of siege politics" sweeping South Africa and to help foster renewed dialogue between the white and black communities.

The Washington Post reported Thursday from Washington.

Charles A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, cautioned that U.S. ability to influence events in South Africa was "at the margins," and he rejected calls for stringent new U.S. sanctions against Pretoria as "a scorched earth policy" that could do incalculable harm.

Mr. Crocker declined in a speech to discuss specifics of the administration's current South Africa policy review.

But he indicated that some new sanctions of a political rather than an economic nature might be used, and he said that the idea of President Ronald Reagan sending a special envoy to Pretoria had not been ruled out.



Robert Mugabe

Apology Is Ruled Out By Mugabe

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said he will not apologize to the United States for an anti-American speech made at an Independence Day reception at the U.S. Embassy, but he said he was sorry it offended former President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Carter, the American chargé d'affaires and diplomats from several European countries walked out after the attack, which was delivered by David Karimanzira, minister of youth, sport and culture, on behalf of Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

Mr. Mugabe said Thursday that the occasion was "inappropriate" for an attack on U.S. policy, but he stood by the substance of the speech, the Ziama news agency reported.

"An apology is due to Mr. Carter, but certainly not to the Reagan administration," Mr. Mugabe said. "Mr. Carter was rightly embarrassed and the minister of foreign affairs will be apologizing."

The State Department has said the administration is suspending \$13.5 million in aid to the African nation until an apology is received. Mr. Mugabe said his government would not be blackmailed and that Zimbabwe needed aid, "but with no strings attached."

At the White House, the deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, said the review of aid to Zimbabwe was "on-going" and did not stem from the incident July 4.

"We do want an apology," he said.

SHOOT: ANC Suspects Die

(Continued from Page 1)

ced. A policeman was also said to be wounded.

The dead were not identified, although police described them as "trained ANC terrorists" who were believed to have crossed the border from Botswana.

The police also said they seized a large quantity of Soviet-made weaponry, including limpet mines, hand grenades, automatic rifles and pistols and ammunition.

Limpet mines have been used in bombings at a bus stop, restaurant, hotel and supermarket in recent weeks around Johannesburg and Pretoria. The ANC, which is based in Lusaka, Zambia, has neither claimed responsibility for these attacks nor denied that they may have been carried out by operatives inside South Africa.

The second gun battle took place Friday morning near King William's Town in the eastern Cape region, a stronghold of anti-government resistance. The police said they stopped a car after receiving a tip-off. They said that the four occupants got out and opened fire. One was said to have thrown a hand grenade that did not detonate.

The police said they returned the fire and killed a man. The other three jumped back into the car and raced off, they said, but the car was trapped a few miles away and two jumped out and fled. Both were later killed, they said.

The fourth man, who police said had apparently been wounded earlier, was found dead in the vehicle. The police said that they had identified one of the four as a trained ANC agent and that the other three were presumed to be agents or accomplices. Hand grenades and Soviet-made pistols and automatic rifles were confiscated from the car.

There was no independent confirmation of the police account, which was released by the state Bureau for Information. Under the emergency declaration, the bureau is the only authorized official source of news on police activities.

The bureau also reported two other deaths in recent days in fighting between black residents in the Meadowlands area of Soweto and nearby hostel dwellers.

Despite the 12 new deaths, a bureau official said that there had been a 23-percent drop in incidents of civil unrest this week and a 77-percent decrease since the emergency was declared a month ago.

He refused to reveal the number of incidents of unrest, however, and there was no way to verify his claims independently because of the government's ban on journalists entering most areas and reporting on such incidents.

Confessions in Zambia
Four South African detainees have confessed to spying in Zambia after being severely beaten by Zambian police, Reuters in Lusaka quoted Western sources as saying Friday.

The sources, who had access to the detainees but declined to be identified, said the men had admitted forming an advance team for a planned South African invasion of Zambia.

The four men have been held since late May, when they were arrested near the northern town of Mbele along with two West Germans and a Briton who have since been freed, the sources said.

President Kenneth Kaunda denied Sunday that the four had been maltreated.

"There is no duress about this," he said when asked about allegations of maltreatment of both the South Africans and the two West Germans, who were released June 28.

Managua Assails Bishops on Deaths

Church's Silence on Victims of Border Mine Is Faulted

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — An explosion last week that killed 32 persons and which rode in a truck through a remote part of northern Nicaragua has become a new source of conflict between the government and Roman Catholic bishops.

According to reports in the pro-government press, all 32 victims, who included women and children, were civilians. The reports said they died when a mine placed by rebels exploded beneath their truck near the remote village of San José de Bocay.

The bishops are under attack for not having condemned the killings. The official statement in which the government announced it had decided to expel Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega from Nicaragua said that the victims at San José de Bocay had been "murdered by Reagan's and Vega's mercenaries."

On Sunday, the front page of the newspaper Nuevo Diario, which supports the Sandinist government, displayed four photographs of burned corpses and bereaved relatives under the banner headline "Vega's Work; These Are the Crimes the Bishop Blesses."

Radio Sandino, the voice of the Sandinist Front, criticized the Catholic primate, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, for failing to condemn the rebels in a homily he gave this week. It said the cardinal had condemned

government orders that exiled Bishop Vega and another prominent clergyman, the Reverend Bismarck Carballo, but said he had ignored the deaths of the 32 civilians.

The bishops' reluctance to condemn rebel forces for reported atrocities and attacks on civilians has been an important element in the government's campaign against the Catholic hierarchy.

"The bishops are blind," Nuevo Diario wrote. Although the bishops normally do not speak out against killings said to have been committed by rebel groups, they frequently condemn the government for what they call its abuses of human rights. Government leaders have described them as anti-Sandinist political activists disguised as clerics.

Cardinal Obando y Bravo and Bishop Vega, who is the second-ranking Nicaraguan prelate, have said that because the Nicaraguan press is censored and because no information about military attacks can be published or broadcast without government approval, they have no way of ascertaining the truth about attacks said to have been staged by the rebels.

"I don't know the details of that attack," Cardinal Obando y Bravo said Thursday when asked about the deaths in San José de Bocay. "We condemn all unjust deaths. We are not in agreement with the spilling of blood, and for that we condemn all parties."

Diplomats in Managua expressed varying opinions about the attack, which occurred on July 4. Some said that the government version of the incident rang true, but others said they doubted it. Spokesmen for the rebel forces, known as "contras," were not available for comment Thursday.

In the last few years, the army has planted along its border with Honduras thousands of mines intended to make it difficult for rebels based in Honduras to infiltrate into Nicaragua.

The border area has been largely cleared of civilians, but it is known that some Nicaraguan civilians have been killed by Sandinist mines. In some border regions, farms that once produced coffee and tobacco have been abandoned because of fears that field laborers might be killed by mine explosions.

"It is entirely possible that the mine that blew up that truck was placed by the Sandinists, not the contras," a European diplomat said.

Others, however, doubted that the explosion was caused by a Sandinist mine, saying that the planting of mines by the Sandinists was confined to the border area. San José de Bocay is 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the border.

Until the end of 1985, the rebel forces did not have a substantial supply of mines. But according to Western officials familiar with rebel strategy, the rebels have begun to receive mines in recent months.

Visit to China By U.K. Navy May Ease Nuclear Issue

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Two British Navy ships arrived Friday in Shanghai. The five-day visit is the first call to China by a nuclear-capable navy since a scheduled visit by U.S. Navy ships was canceled more than a year ago over the issue of what the ships carried nuclear weapons.

A diplomat said the British call could make it easier for U.S. Navy to visit China, and next year, British Navy ships could return to the United States after a previous visit to China in 1980.

The port calls are formally described as "goodwill" visits by British and U.S. navies at the invitation of the Chinese government.

The Americans also view calls as a normal part of a growing U.S.-China military relationship, which includes some agreements on U.S. arms sales to China and extensive exchange visits by high-ranking military officials.

China sent Yang Dezhi, chief staff of the People's Liberation Army, to the United States earlier this year. Hong Xuebin, logistic sector of the army, and Zhu Zhen, commander of Chinese National Defense University, are making separate visits to the United States before the end of the year.

On the American side, Admiral James D. Watkins, chief of U.S. naval operations, visited China April 4. A diplomat said that discussions are under way on a visit to China within the next six months or so by Caspar W. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense. It was his second visit to China.

The British warships that arrived Friday are the destroyer Mandar and the corvette Amazon. Neil Chinese nor British officials would say how the two sides had dressed the Chinese policy of allowing foreign military vessels with nuclear weapons to visit China.

Like the United States, Britain refuses to confirm or deny whether its vessels carry nuclear arms.

The U.S. Navy canceled a scheduled visit to Shanghai last year. The Communist Party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, said that U.S. ships would not be carrying nuclear weapons. Mr. Hu, an senior Foreign Ministry official, said that the U.S. government had given assurances to this effect.

The U.S. State Department had denied that such assurances had been given or that United States had changed its policy of refusing to comment on nuclear capabilities of its vessels.

In the case of the British, the Chinese appear to have reiterated their policy without changing the British position of their confirming nor denying whether nuclear weapons aboard the vessels.

Other western navies — U.S., Sweden, the Netherlands, and Japan — made visits to Shanghai this year. None of these navies fitted to carry nuclear weapons.

led to begin meeting in Taiwan Thursday to discuss the crisis, it was announced Thursday that the meeting would be postponed for a while.

In the Arab world, the delay a definite sign of difficult political differences. Mr. Arafat had clung to the relationship with Jordan, but was bitterly opposed by St. Khalaf, better known as Abu Jaber, the PLO's second-in-command and Farouk Kaddoumi, who functions as the organization's foreign minister.

U.S. Barred Sale of Machinery to Israel

By Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — State Department officials suspended export licenses for shipping U.S.-made machinery to Israel a few weeks ago after being told by the Customs Service that the equipment could be used in making cluster bombs, U.S. and Israeli officials said.

The United States has banned the export of cluster bombs and shells, related equipment and technology to Israel since 1982, when the weapons were used in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Under a U.S.-Israeli agreement, the weapon was not to be used near civilian populations.

Customs agents issued search warrants and subpoenas Tuesday in an investigation of possible export violations of the ban, but the Customs Service has not released the sealed affidavits compiled to justify the searches.

One source said the Israelis had asked U.S. companies to change the description of their products so the export license application would not show that the equipment could be used to make the banned weapons.

The export license forms reviewed by the State Department's office of munitions control require that the applicant state the "specific purpose for which the material is required, including specific program-end item." It could not be learned whether the Israelis said the end use for the equipment was to make cluster bombs.

The Israeli government has issued a strong denial of wrongdoing in the case, and one Israeli official said Thursday that there had been no effort to circumvent the cluster bomb export ban.

Meir Rosene, the Israeli ambassador, met with Michael H. Armsco, undersecretary of state for political affairs, on the matter Thursday. The Israeli Embassy spokesman, Yossi Gal, said later that the two officials had "expressed the hope the close relations between the two countries would not be damaged by the controversy."

One State Department official said that about a half-dozen export licenses involved in the case had been approved initially but were pulled back by the department's office of munitions control after the Customs Service warning. One official said this had been embarrassing to the State Department.

On Wednesday, Donald S. Stevens, of Assembly Machines Industries of Erie, Pennsylvania, one of the companies searched by the customs agents, said that Israeli military representatives told him they had the proper licenses to export machinery bought from his company. He only found out that morning, he said, that the licenses had been "temporarily suspended."

Some several other license applications under review were returned to the prospective shippers. None of the equipment was exported, U.S. and Israeli officials said.

One Israeli official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said he understood that when applications to export the equipment were made months ago, several of the licenses were approved, some were pending and one, or possibly more, were denied. A few weeks ago those that had been approved were suspended, he added.

Some Evacuees Return To the Chernobyl Area

Reuters

MOSCOW — Evacuees have returned to two villages within the security zone surrounding the damaged Chernobyl nuclear power station, Moscow Radio reported.

It said Thursday that the inhabitants of Chernobyl and Nivestok were the first villagers to return to their homes inside the 18-mile (30-kilometer) zone since the area was evacuated after the April 26 explosion and fire at the Ukrainian nuclear reactor. Buildings in the villages had been decontaminated and wells have been cleaned of the effects of radiation, the radio report said.

HUSSEIN: King's Break With Arafat Is a Difficult and Dangerous Game

(Continued from Page 1)

speech by the king on Feb. 19 in which he blamed Mr. Arafat and called on the Palestinians to reconsider their leadership.

With the Middle East peace process seemingly dead, sources close to the king say, Jordan's current theory is that the Israelis are unlikely to ever give up the West Bank. Instead, its thinking goes, Israel could put great pressure on the growing West Bank Palestinian population, estimated now at about 850,000, to move across the Jordan River, creating new economic and political burdens and endangering the kingdom.

Some recent Israeli studies contend that the process of building settlements in the occupied territory has passed a point of no return and that Israel's takeover of the West Bank is inexorable. The main problem for the Israelis is that the Arab birth rate is considerably higher than their own.

"This is how the king is thinking," a key adviser said. "Israel is going to face a problem of population in the future. It's very likely the Israelis will push the population to the East Bank. We're very worried about these demographics."

The key element in Hussein's new strategy is an ambitious five-year development plan for the West Bank that would concentrate on housing and schools at a cost estimated at \$150 million to \$240 million a year.

The program has two goals. The first is to keep the West Bank Palestinians in place. "We want to improve the quality of life so people will stay there," one government official said.

The second goal is to create a patronage network in which the king and Jordan would be the conduit for money coming into the West Bank. The network would serve as a base for political power to rival that of the PLO, which now controls many institutions on the West Bank. In the past, Arab contributions to the West Bank went through a joint Jordanian-PLO committee.

plans to ask the United States for much of the funding.

Second, Jordan must have at least the tacit agreement of Israel in order to operate in the occupied territory. But in the Arab mind, such an arrangement would be close to a form of separate peace that could politically taint Hussein's efforts.

For the king, the initial reactions to his break with Mr. Arafat have not been encouraging. He has been denounced widely and publicly on the West Bank.

"For the first time in the history of the occupation there were leaflets on the streets, ads in the papers, that were anti-Jordanian," a Palestinian intellectual said.

But for Mr. Arafat and his followers, the long-term prospects are scarcely less bleak than they are for the king.

"Arafat has nowhere to turn," said a Palestinian in Beirut who said he had been in close touch with Tunis, the headquarters of the scattered PLO forces.

The PLO leadership was scheduled to begin meeting in Tunis Thursday to discuss the crisis, it was announced Thursday that the meeting would be postponed for a while.

In the Arab world, the delay a definite sign of difficult political differences. Mr. Arafat had clung to the relationship with Jordan, but was bitterly opposed by St. Khalaf, better known as Abu Jaber, the PLO's second-in-command and Farouk Kaddoumi, who functions as the organization's foreign minister.

Aires ready to buy cocaine for a major American organized-crime family.

An emissary of Roberto Suarez Gomez, the head of a Bolivian cocaine empire, came to Argentina to negotiate a deal. The representative, Marcelo Ibanez-Velaz, a "Miguel" over dinner in Buenos Aires.

"He was very much a family man," Mr. Levine recalled. "I didn't drink. His profession was cocaine."

"As I sat there I created a character. A Latin man. A family man. businessman. He doesn't drink. It is soft-spoken. Someone you could trust. Very decent."

The two men became friends and Mr. Levine invited Mr. Ibanez-Miami to see his home, family as cocaine processing operations when Mr. Ibanez arrived in Miami he saw Miguel's life, as constructed by the federal government and aided out by agents: a wife, servant pilots, a luxurious beach house, limousines, an airplane, a cocaine processing plant and a \$9-million roll of cash.

"It was a seduction," Mr. Levine said. "There was a real relationship happening. The feelings are genuine. They have to be."

Taken in, Mr. Ibanez agreed to fly to the Bolivian jungle with Mr. Levine's pilot to sell them cocaine. But as he was about to board the plane, Mr. Ibanez turned to hit Mr. Levine recalls, and said, "something is wrong, Miguel, you're killing me."

A few hours later the agent seized 854 pounds of cocaine. Mr. Ibanez and another cocaine dealer eventually were returned to the United States and sentenced to 1 year in prison. And, according to informers, Mr. Suarez, the head of the cocaine empire, put out a \$150,000 contract on Mr. Levine's life.



PREPARING FOR TYPHOON — Boatsmen taking a sampan to their vessels in Hong Kong as Typhoon Peggy passed close to the city Friday. Boatsmen are required by law to be on their vessels during typhoons.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

EUROPE

The TASIS Schools

Since 1955, Independent American Education in Europe with an International Dimension. Beautiful campuses near Lugano, London, Athens, Nicosia, and Paris. Coed, day and boarding. Diverse curricula, excellent college placement record. Small classes, highest academic standards, dedicated faculty, family-style community. Extensive sports, activities and travel programs.

The American School in Switzerland (Gr. 1-12 + PG), Ext. 31, CH-6926 Montagnola, Tel: (091) 54 64 71, Tlx: 79 31 7

TASIS England (Gr. K-12), Ext. 42, Coldebarrow Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, TW20 8TE, Tel: (09329) 85 252, Tlx: 929 9772

TASIS HELLENIC (Gr. K-12), Ext. 84, P. O. Box 50225, 14510 Kifissos, Greece, Tel: (01) 826 14 28, Tlx: 210 378

TASIS Cyprus (Gr. 1-12), Ext. 63, 11 Katoon Street, P. O. Box 2328, Nicosia, Tel: (44 31 94, 44 31 15) Tlx: 4601

TASIS France (Gr. 1-12), Ext. 75, Chateau Beauchamps, F-72400 La Ferté-Bernard, Sarthe, Tel: (4339) 22 08

Switzerland - England - Greece - Cyprus - France

STUDY FOR A CAREER IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT

Full-time courses leading to the Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees in Business Administration and Hotel Management.

Location - Strathroy for the first 2 years then London.

Minimum entry - 5 '0' levels or equivalent.

Exceptions granted for completed studies in relevant fields.

Language of instruction - English

Schiller International University

Dept HMA, 51 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX
Tel: (01) 928 8494, Telex: 881238 SCOL G
Accredited AICS, Washington DC, USA

U.S.A.

M.S. Degree in International Business

12 month program.
Saint Mary's College of California
Founded 1863
Graduate School of Business
Post Office Box M
Moraga, CA 94575
U.S.A.

FRANCE

LEARN AND LIVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

in calm and idyllic surroundings near Monte Carlo. Cap d'Az, a health resort, offers a wide range of hotels and pensions.

The CENTRE MEDITERRANEE ETUDES FRANCAISES offers 34 years of experience. Whatever your level, you will gain a mastery of French to aid your professional or cultural needs. Small groups, 4, 6 or 12-week courses starting each month. Certificate tapes and library are available to students supervised by a professor.

Students with excellent fees, close or with board and lodging are available to students supervised by a professor.

CENTRE MEDITERRANEE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES
06230 Cap d'Az (France)
Tel.: 93.78.21.59 - Telex: CEMED 461 792 F

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELORS + MASTERS + DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Enthusiasts.

Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California
90048, Dept. 73, U.S.A.

UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE

Centre Experimental d'Etude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université

COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE

GRADUATE COURSES

- University Courses
- "MAIGRETE de Langue et de Civilisation Françaises" for all nationalities (equivalent to M.A. Credit U.S.A.)
- Summer Session for foreign Teachers & Students
- Courses for Teachers of French Language and Civilization.
- Specialized training courses in oil fields.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

- French baccalaureate level required.
- French Language and Civilization Courses, limited number of inscriptions.
- Fall, Winter and Spring Semesters.
- Summer Courses: July, August, September.
- Intern Sessions: January.

Options in Economics and Commercial Studies. Diploma and certificate by the Sorbonne and the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Student visa compulsory. Inscriptions at the Cultural section of the French Embassy.

Apply to: COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE
67 Rue des Ecoles, Paris-5^e, Tel.: (1) 43.29.12.13. Ext. 38.52.

The next

SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

will be published on

September 6, 1986.

For information, please contact **Françoise Clément**, International Herald Tribune, or your nearest IHT representative.

Page 16

ACROSS

1 Down: Devilfish

2 Across: 18 Albanian

3 Down: 19 Niche

4 Across: 20 Spanish

5 Down: 21 Treacher

6 Across: 22 Great

7 Down: 23 Mrs. Pr

8 Across: 24 "Priv

9 Down: 25 Russian

10 Across: 26 Kind of

11 Down: 27 Stratfor

12 Across: 28 River

13 Down: 29 Confid

14 Across: 30 Purpose

15 Down: 31 Distin

16 Across: 32 Papal

17 Down: 33 1308-77

18 Across: 34 File

19 Down: 35 400

20 Across: 36 White

21 Down: 37 45

22 Across: 38 Annap

23 Down: 39 45

24 Across: 40 45

25 Down: 41 45

26 Across: 42 45

27 Down: 43 45

28 Across: 44 45

29 Down: 45 45

30 Across: 46 45

31 Down: 47 45

32 Across: 48 45

33 Down: 49 45

34 Across: 50 45

35 Down: 51 45

36 Across: 52 45

37 Down: 53 45

38 Across: 54 45

39 Down: 55 45

40 Across: 56 45

41 Down: 57 45

42 Across: 58 45

43 Down: 59 45

44 Across: 60 45

45 Down: 61 45

46 Across: 62 45

47 Down: 63 45

48 Across: 64 45

49 Down: 65 45

50 Across: 66 45

51 Down: 67 45

52 Across: 68 45

53 Down: 69 45

54 Across: 70 45

55 Down: 71 45

56 Across: 72 45

57 Down: 73 45

58 Across: 74 45

59 Down: 75 45

60 Across: 76 45

61 Down: 77

WEEKEND

- Florentine Magdalenes
- Byzantine Silver
- Chantal Akerman

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS



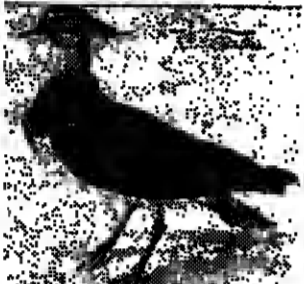
Grosz Exhibition

■ About 150 works by the German-born artist George Grosz (1893-1959) being shown at the Hotel de Ville illustrate his Berlin years, from 1912 to 1932, when he fled the political situation in Germany and emigrated to the United States. His drawings are often savage caricatures, denouncing injustice, graphically showing the ugliness he saw in ordinary people around him. The exhibition, which includes drawings and paintings until Aug. 24.

Francois Retrospective

■ The Palais de Tokyo is showing a major retrospective of the work of painter-graphic artist André François, known for his satirical drawings in Punch. The exhibition, 13, avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, until Sept. 8.

Claude to Delacroix



■ Agnew & Sons is showing an exhibition on the work of Claude Lorraine (1600-1682) and Jacques-Louis David (1748-1826). The exhibition, 3, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10, until July 25.

Scandinavian Painting

■ The Hayward Gallery is showing a selection of Nordic paintings at the turn of the century, a chance to see that there is more to this art than the internationally known Norwegian Edvard Munch. While Munch is an important figure, the show, one can also see the works of such painters as Anders Zorn and Richard Bergh from Sweden, Gallen-Kallela and Hugo Simberg from Finland, and Erik Friis-Jensen from Iceland. The exhibition, 11, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10, until Oct. 5. The exhibition will go on to Dusseldorf and Paris.

Warhol Self-Portraits

■ The Anthony d'Offay Gallery is showing a new series of self-portraits by Andy Warhol, perhaps the most appropriate exhibition for an artist who has never shied away from self-promotion of all kinds. Andy Warhol red, Andy Warhol gray and white, Andy Warhol by Andy Warhol. Anthony d'Offay, 9 and 23 D'Offay, New Bond Street, London W1. The show until Aug. 22.

Tribute to Flowers

■ From the anemone to the tulip, from the common rose to the exotic cactus blossom, more than 100 flowers reserved in needlepoint, weave or printed cloth at the Berg Foundation in Riggisberg in the Swiss canton of Lucerne. Whether it is naive millefleurs on a medieval tapestry or Dutch needle painting, sumptuous church vestments for fans, the one constant in the choice of this seasonal textile restoration center is exquisite workmanship and utter realism. Until Oct. 26.

Glyndebourne's 'Porgy'



"Porgy and Bess" in production at Glyndebourne: Damon Evans as Sportin' Life, Cynthia Haymon as Bess and Willard White as Porgy.

by David Stevens

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — It's a long way from Catfish Row to the Sussex Downs — a little more than half a century — but the triumphant success of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera's production of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" can be recorded as a red-letter day both in the history of Glyndebourne and for the composer's only opera.

For Glyndebourne, it is a real departure. Mozart is the patron saint of this festival, founded in 1934 by John Christie and his wife, the soprano Audrey Mildmay. Its repertory ranges from the Baroque to Stravinsky and Britten and there have been ventures into Verdi, including this season's new production of "Simon Boccanegra." The Glyndebourne image is aristocratic — the gem of a theater built as a wing on a stately country home, Rolls-Royces in the pasture parking lot, opera-lovers in evening dress picnicking on the lawn during the long intermission.

It might seem that Gershwin's "folk opera" about life in a black community with plenty of nothing would be anachronistic in such a setting. But Glyndebourne has a dead-serious professional image, too, compounded of generous rehearsal time, an emphasis on ensemble strength and a sense of artistic community — performers settle in here for the run of the festival, oo-fitting in and out to squeeze in other engagements.

If it has taken more than 50 years for Glyndebourne to be ready for "Porgy," the reverse is also true. Gershwin began work on "Porgy" about the same time as this festival was founded, and although he knew he was writing an opera — with accompanied recitatives and roles that demand voices of real operatic size and training — he also knew that he wanted it to "appeal to the many rather than to the cultured few." So, although at one point there had been discussion of a commission from the Metropolitan, in the end it was the Theater Guild that commissioned and produced it, and its 1935 premiere was in the Alvin Theater, a Broadway house. It ran for 124 performances, certainly a respectable showing, but it lost its investment. Within two years Gershwin was dead, without having heard entirely as he conceived and wrote it or experiencing its eventual success.

"Porgy and Bess" gradually acquired its

popularity in the form of a Broadway musical, with spoken dialogue and many cuts, which eased the need for extensive choral rehearsals and helped make it economically viable. Serious moves in the direction of Gershwin's original musical intentions began about 25 years ago, culminating in the mid-1970s in Lorin Maazel's recording of the full operatic version and the Houston Grand Opera's full-scale production (albeit, with body mikes) that toured the United States and Europe. Then last year, 50 years after its premiere, it reached the stage of the New York Metropolitan — although there were some complaints of excessive grandiosity.

At first, the theater and music crowds didn't know what to make of it. Some newspapers sent both their theater and music critics to the 1935 premiere, and in general it was the theater critics who praised while the music people were more reserved. But the Maazel recording, the Houston and Met productions, and now Glyndebourne have surely laid to rest the "is it opera?" question.

Nor has "Porgy" been neglected in Europe. The celebrated touring production starring Leontyne Price and William War-

field in the early 1950s carried the word as far as Moscow (where later there were reports of a local bootleg production). The Vienna Volksoper, the Brezegg Festival, the Toulouse opera, even the Budapest State Opera were among the theaters to put on productions, with or without American blacks in the cast. Despite widely varying production values — the Hungarians had some quaint notions about social habits in Catfish Row, like hand-kissing — "Porgy" stood up well.

It would be hard to imagine a more integrated, dramatically cohesive and musically intense production than Glyndebourne's. Under British artistic direction — staged by Trevor Nunn, conducted by Simon Rattle, designed by John Gunter (sets) and Sue Blane (costumes) — and with a cast largely drawn from the United States, but also from the Caribbean and England, this is a thorough and convincing restudy of the work that strips away many of its folkloric accretions. On the small Glyndebourne stage it acquires a powerfully concentrated effect, especially in the crucial choral scenes, and each role becomes a detailed character study.

The great Gershwin songs are still there,

of course, but in their real context they seem to grow in musical and emotional impact. "I got plenty o' nuttin'" and the "Bess, you is my woman oow" duet grow out of their dramatic background with a lyrical ease and naturalness that a Puccini would not disdain. Integral parts of a score that gains from being done uncut, as it was here — which means a good three and half hours of music.

There are practical reasons why "Porgy and Bess" needed a half century to enjoy this kind of production. In 1935, black singers simply were not part of the operatic world. Gershwin had trouble finding the singers he wanted. Anne Brown, the original Bess, was a 22-year-old Juilliard School graduate, Todd Duncan, the original Porgy, was a music teacher in Washington, with some operatic experience in all-black companies and a solid repertory of art songs. The Met did not hire black singers until the 1950s, but last year was able to cast important roles in its "Porgy and Bess" from its own roster — with Simon Estes and Grace Bumbury, both veterans of the Wagner Festival in Bayreuth. Likewise, here, the all-black singing cast (the white parts are all speaking roles) is

rich in operatic experience. The superb Porgy is Willard White, a Jamaican bass-baritone who has been singing at Glyndebourne since 1978 and is familiar to European operatic centers. His imposing characterization of the crippled Porgy gained in dignity through one of Nunn's departures from "tradition." Instead of a goat cart or the kind of furniture-mover's dolly that Porgy usually rolls around on, he is upright most of the time, moving painfully on two sticks, one leg dangling twisted and useless.

Cynthia Haymon, who is scheduled to make her Covent Garden debut as Liu in Puccini's "Turandot" next year, was a beguilingly lyrical Bess, and oatural and credible dramatically. Gregg Baker was the brutal Crown, a strapping giant physically and with thunderous baritone to match; it seemed quite sensible for Porgy to start his fight to the death with Crown by clubbing him in the head from behind. Sportin' Life, for years a role associated with insouciant blackness, got plenty of both from the actor Damon Evans, who distributed his "happy dust" with sinuous style and the right touch of tackiness. Carolyn Blackwell as Clara won the audience at the start with "Summertime." Cynthia Clary as Serena and Bruce Hubbard as Jake also stood out in a large cast that was without noticeable weakness.

The sets and costumes were traditional enough. Gunter's Catfish Row is convincing as a former mansion become a rundown, ill-repaired tenement, and he cleverly finessed the narrowness of the stage by having Porgy's room revolve to become visible or disappear as needed.

There are other reasons why Gershwin's opera has had to wait for its day. For a long time many people, and not only blacks, were upset by what they felt was an insulting portrayal of blacks by whites — Gershwin, his brother Ira, and the author DuBoise Heyward. Duke Ellington called it "black on stage, white everywhere else," and the composer and music critic Virgil Thomson termed it "crooked folklore and halfway opera."

None of that seems to be important now, any more than the question of what genre of musical theater it fits into. "Porgy" succeeds the way opera must, through the power of its music to convey the emotional impact and the essential sincerity of its story. The final curtain at Saturday's first performance — here the term "festival quality" means something — brought the audience to its feet cheering.

Rameau Rarity at Spoleto

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy — Scholars and connoisseurs of music all agree: Rameau was a very great opera composer. But somehow that knowledge doesn't seem to have reached the managements of the world's theaters. So the opportunity to hear a Rameau opera is an occasion not to miss, and the announcement that the Festival of Two Worlds was to create a new production of "Platée" immediately aroused the interest of music-lovers.

That interest was all the greater because Filippo Sanjust, who designed and staged a memorable production of Monteverdi's "Coronation of Poppea" here a few years ago, was to be responsible for the Rameau rarity.

Sanjust has the enviable ability to suggest rooooo elegance without cluttering the stage or encouraging his actors to exaggerated simpering and miming. In other words, he has a sense of style. It was everywhere evident in his "Platée," which has proved one of the real successes of this 29th Spoleto festival. The farcical elements are suitably broad and simple (the rustics of the prologue have a Shakespearean honesty), the gods are elegant, the fleecy clouds of Olympus move gracefully.

Rameau's music is not easy, but Sanjust was lucky to have the

gifted young Mark Stringer to guide — and inspire — the equally young and gifted festival orchestra. Stringer also understands Rameau style, and while keeping a tight rein on his players, he allowed them to relish all the rich subtlety of the score, its rollicking or stately dances, its dreamy pastoral flow, its imaginative solo pages.

The singers were uneven. In the travesty title role, Bruce Brewer recalled the old Hollywood star Mary Boland. But his risible acting never prevented him from singing delightfully (and the arias, for all that this work is a comedy, are as complex and demanding as those of any *tragédie-lyrique*). Beverly Hoch, in the important role of La Folie, revealed a clear, icy, cutting voice — a Zerbinetta voice, in other words — and she used it to telling effect. Others ranged from adequate to good.

But the real star on stage was the Westminster Choir: agile, alert, always accurate and musical. It is a mainstay of the festival and allows Spoleto to program works that with the usual, bureaucratic, Italian opera-house chorus would be impossible. This was not, perhaps, a perfect performance of "Platée," but it was — thanks largely to chorus and orchestra — always enjoyable, justifying the festival's faith and courage.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

Wajda Turns to Dostoyevsky

by Michael T. Kaufman

WARSZAWA — The thing that most impressed Andrzej Wajda as he adapted "Crime and Punishment" for the stage — how accurately prophetic Dostoyevsky's novel had been in projecting the Polish director terms the contemporary era of theoretical crimes. When Raskolnikov killed the old man moneylender, it was in the style of century, a murder to justify a theory, 50-year-old film and theater director as he sat in the garden of his Warsaw discussing the production that his ter, the Stary Theater of Krakow, is entering at the PepsiCo Summerfare val at Purchase, New York.

Wajda explained how the protagonist Raskolnikov's defense of justifiable murder in an article that the impoverished St. Petersburg student writes before committing the crime, struck him as a contemporary idea whose tragic realization has e. "Who can kill and who cannot?" Wajda. "How familiar I find the ment. From Hitler's extermination ps to the owest political murders, nd all of them is the same argument authorized, permissible spilling of d."

One point in the book, Porfiry Petrovich the prosecutor to whom Raskolnikov justifies his killings, ironically ex-

presses thanks that the student's theory was relatively modest. Wajda quoted the line, "It's a good thing that you, sir, murdered only the old woman, because if you had thought up some worse theory, well —" The director paused a second to shed the character, then added: "Unfortunately, significantly worse theories have been invented and enacted.

"It seems to me that the particular cry of Dostoyevsky was to warn us of a time that was coming — a time that is now here — when it is not only a bizarre student who kills two old ladies to realize a point, but terrorists in almost every city who are ready to kill anyone. They believe they are honest men and they defend their acts by citing a now general view that killing is justified by theory."

Wajda, who is best known in the West for his such films as "Man of Iron," "Man of Marble," "Danton" and "Love in Germany," has over the past 26 years alternated between film work and directing the Stary Theater. The two activities, he said, are as distinct as sculpture and painting. "When I am in the theater, I forget that I ever directed a film, and when I am directing a film, there is nothing that I bring to it from my theater experience."

The theater production of "Crime and Punishment," first staged in 1984, is a case in point. Wajda cut back on the



Andrzej Wajda.

Continued on page 8

WEEKEND

Wajda Continued from page 7

action, which he said he would have stressed more in a film, and gave free rein to the long speeches of the student and prosecutor.

ology of some aberrant being. "It was a crime that Dostoyevsky knew possessed other crimes to come, and through those long exchanges he was telling us that we must look closely and learn about sin, guilt and redemption and religious ideas."

1974 production of "The Possessed" at the Yale Repertory Theater in which Meryl Streep performed. At Pepsico's Summerfare — the festival is offering a program of theater, opera, concerts, film, jazz and dance through Aug. 3 — the Krakow theater is performing in Polish, though the members of the audience can use headphones for simultaneous translation.

made him something of an untouchable who, though subject to criticism and reprimand, is less circumscribed in what he can do than lesser known artists.



Wajda directing.

Chantal Akerman: the Girl of the Golden Eighties

by Mark Hunter

PARIS — Seven years ago, Chantal Akerman, an onisphly powerful personage whom Jean Tulard's "Dictionnaire du Cinema" calls a director "for forewarned intellectuals," decided to go Hollywood. She would break with what she now calls her "very austere" past projects, like the 1975 film "Jeanne Dielman, 23



Chantal Akerman at work.

Quai du Commerce, 1080 Brussels," a classic study of a woman's crumbling daily routine; or the amorous alienation of "Les Rendez-vous d'Anna" (1978). Instead she would direct a dramatic epic based on Isaac Bashevis Singer's novels "The Manor" and "The Estate," for which she bought the rights and wrote a script. All she needed was \$20 million.



Charles Denner and Delphine Seyrig in "The Golden Eighties."

Returning to Brussels in 1980, without the millions, Akerman wrote the first version of a comedy called "Golden Eighties" with the screenwriter Jean Gruault (a frequent collaborator of François Truffaut and Alain Resnais, among other directors). At the time, she recalled, "No one thought I could do a comedy." It took a seven-minute video "demo" of "Golden Eighties" using music by Georges Gershwini, to convince the first of two producers that the film could be made — but as a musical comedy, by a director who until last month had never played an instrument or studied music.

her boutique and helplessly submits to his renewed courtship. The model for the Seyrig character was Akerman's mother, in whose shopping-mall boutique the daughter worked during school vacations and who is a survivor of the camps. "There's something incredible," said Akerman, "about a woman working in a shop, who smiles and shows her hand in a gesture, and you see the numbers tattooed on her hand." There is a kind of authority in such a woman's experience, and it emerges in "Golden Eighties" when Seyrig says, to comfort a girl from the shop across the way who has been jilted by Jeanne's son, Robert: "One day you'll meet a man who loves you, whom you love," then adds, "As long as there's enough to eat."

When these people sing, it is to step out of the daily hustle into fantasies like the "one little accident" that would free Robert to spend "all day and night in bed with Lili." An *opella* quartet of pressers comments sardonically in perfect '50s doo-wop style — one of several conventions, from the romantic string quartet to the classic *variété* ballad, employed by the Belgian composer Marc Harnoy to frame Akerman's unconventional lyrics. The musical styles are fitted to the characters and the characters to the setting, recognizable people caught in an enclosed common life.

AUSTRIA
VIENNA:
•Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.3.04).
— To Aug 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
•Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
— To Sept. 28: "Loetz Glasses, 1895-1905."
•National Library (tel: 52.16.84).
— To Oct. 31: "Bibliotheca Eugenia: The Collection of Prince Eugene." The Austrian military leader's private library is on exhibit as part of the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of his death.

ENGLAND
LONDON:
•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Aug. 10: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
— To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE
Dali, Man-Ray, Braconi and Kertész, inscriptions, and poetic allusions.
— To Aug. 17: Florentine Drawings of the 16th century.
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievements of the past 40 years.
— To Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospective marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.
— Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 89.63.71).
— To Aug. 31: American Pottery Today.

GREECE
ATHENS:
— Athens Festival: The most important arts festival in Greece this year includes appearances by the Dance Theater of Harlem (July 23, 24, 25, 26), the Soviet Belorussia ballet (July 30, 31; Aug. 2, 3), and the Moscow Philharmonic (Sept. 3, 4) and continues until mid-September. Performances take place at the Theater of Herodes Atticus (built 161 A.D.) (tel: 322.14.59 or 322.31.11).

ROTTERDAM
•Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00).
— To Aug. 17: A selection of works from the museum's collection, including 100 17th-century Dutch paintings, and 2 restored paintings by Bosch.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
MUSÉE RODIN
77, Rue de Varenne (7^e) - M^e Varenne
Jean CLAREBOUDT/condition V
Installation presented in the gardens of the museum daily (except Tuesdays) from 10 a.m. to 5:45 p.m.
FROM JUNE 18 TO SEPTEMBER 1

PARIS
WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
New York - Chicago
palm beach - paris
2 Ave. Maitignon - Paris 8th
Tel: 42.52.74 - 42.52.75
10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2:30 to 7 p.m.

FRANCE
BORDEAUX:
•Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.
PARIS:
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Tomi Ungerer and Enzo Cucchi.
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 950 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, "What is modern sculpture?"
•Galerie Schmit (tel: 42.60.36.36).
— To July 19: French Masters of the 19th and 20th Century.
•Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To July 28: 250 works of 19th century French sculpture, including works by Rodin, Bourdelle, Maillol, Depas.
•Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 6: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work: 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
•Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Ardit Blatas and the School of Paris.
•Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
— To Sept. 7: Nouveaux Réalistes: 110 works by 13 artists of the movement dating from the early 1960s and including Yves Klein, Arman, César, Christo.
•Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To Sept. 29: Words in Drawing: 130 recently acquired drawings of the 16th-18th century, including Dürer, Felicien Rops, Delacroix, Ingres, Goya. The exhibition analyzes a work's ability to

communicate through its title, signature, inscriptions, and poetic allusions.
NICE:
•Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall.
— To Oct. 6: Religious themes in the painting and drawing of Delacroix.
•Musée Matisse (tel: 93.62.12.12).
— To Sept. 30: Books illustrated by Matisse.
•Galerie des Poehettes (tel: 93.62.31.24).
— To Sept. 30: "Matisse and Tahiti" includes drawings, gouaches, and works by contemporaries (Redon, Rousseau, Gauguin).
•Musée des Beaux Arts Jules Chéret (tel: 93.44.50.72).
— To Sept. 30: Photographs and portraits of Matisse by Cartier-Bresson, Caps, and Brassai are among the photographs shown.
NIMES:
•Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 66.67.38.21).
— To Sept. 30: Francis Picabia retrospective.
PONT-AVEN:
•Musée de Pont-Aven (tel: 98.06.14.43).
— To Sept. 30: Gauguin in Pont-Aven: the 100th anniversary of the Pont-Aven school; includes works by Gauguin, Emile Bernard, Paul Sérusier.

GERMANY
DUSSELDORF:
•Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
•Stadtmuseum (tel: 899.61.70).
— To Aug. 17: Paintings and drawings by Carl Barth (1896-1976).
MUNICH:
•Neue Pinakothek, Staatsgalerie-sammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
— To Aug. 10: In Search of the Golden Age: Dutch painting from the first half of the 19th century, from European museums and collections.
STUTTGART:
•Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— To Aug. 10: The drawings, and 11 sculptures by the Greek artist Ioannis Avramidis.

THE NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM:
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Enchings of the Impressionist school juxtaposed with works by lesser known artists.
•Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
— To July 20: Retrospective of works (1951-84) by François Morellet.
DELFT:
•Musée Pissenohof.
— To Sept. 14: Delft porcelain from 1850 to the present.
EINDHOVEN:
•Van Abbemuseum (tel: 40.44.92.31).
— To Nov. 9: The museum celebrates its 50th anniversary by exhibiting for the first time its entire collection of 1500 works of 20th century art.
LEYDEN:
— To Sept. 22: Treasures From Turkey: An overview of the civilizations of Asia minor; 400 objects from 20 different museums in Turkey, including the Topkapi museum in Istanbul.

PARIS
GALERIE MERMOZ
PRE-COLUMBIAN ART
6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel: 43.59.82.44

PARIS
A. VIDAL-QUADRAS, Peintres
BALARIN, Sculptures

GENEVA
GALERIE JAN KRUGIER
PICASSO
CUBIST WORKS FROM THE MARINA PICASSO COLLECTION
Until July 26th, 1986
3, Place du Grand-Mézel, 1204 Genève - (022) 28.57.19.

MUSÉE DE L'HOMME
Palais de Chaillot
Côté Femmes
"If femininity is universal, the impression we have of it is not!"
Daily except Tuesday from 9.45 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. - from March 22

From RENOIR to PICASSO
at its NEW ORANGERIE
is a permanent ART FAIR of French and Swiss fine art
Don't miss it!
PETIT PALAIS
MODERN ART MUSEUM
GENEVE

MUSEE DE L'ATHENEE
Rue de l'Athénée, 2, GENEVA
Tel: (22) 29 75 66.
The Norman Impressionists
July 10 through September 28

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
"ANTIQUES"
"AUCTION SALES"
appear on Saturday

MARLBOROUGH
6 Albemarle St., London W1.
OSKAR KOKOSCHKA
(1886 - 1980)
Works on Paper, 1925 - 1980
Until July 26. Tel: 01-429 5161



GARRY HALL'S DRAWINGS ONCE EXCITED READERS FROM THE HANGU EPIC. BRAGADIGITA, TODAY HE PROVIDES GREAT READERS OF BISHOP LAURENCE TO CHARLES I.

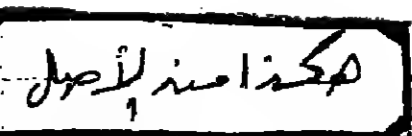
WE ARE THE LEES BELL-HEELED FOR IT. ONCE ALMOST TASTE, ON THE KING'S PALATE, THE PUNGENCY OF GUTTERING WERKING, BRANDED IN THE JUKES OF THE HANGMAN ZETTERG.

WHAT REMAINS IS MUNDANE. AS PIET MONDRIAN IS SAID TO HAVE SCRIBBLED IN THE MARGINS OF A MANUSCRIPT LATER RULING IN DE STIJL, "PICK UP LAMP, MILK."

HE USED IT! DON'T GET COCKY.

©1986 Garry Hall

هكمان الأحميل



Donatello: an indelible Mark

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — When Donatello died here in 1466 at the age of 80, he had indelibly marked not one, but three generations of artists and the new course of realism in sculpture. The sculptor had preceded the painter Filippo Brunelleschi and the architect Leon Battista Alberti in his early mastery of the new style. He was Donatello's teacher and heir Bertoldo di Giovanni, who ran the Medici gardens in San Marco included the artist's workshop.



Madonna della Misericordia by Donatello, 1460-65.

For decades were filled with artists in Padua, Siena, Pisa and Prato as long associations with other sculptors like Lorenzo Ghiberti, Nanni di Banco, della Robbia, Jacopo della Quercia, Desiderio da Settignano, Michelozzi and the Rosellino brothers Bernardo Antonio. All are now featured at the Belvedere in an exhaustive exhibition "Donatello e i Suoi" (Donatello and His Followers).

The only documented Donatello relief, the Chellini Madonna, is also in the show. Given by the artist to a Florentine doctor in 1456 and sold by the family three centuries later to an English nobleman, the masterpiece languished for another 300 years in a series of English country homes until it was acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1976. Its showing in Florence is regarded as a brief, happy homecoming.

Centennial fever has flushed a "new" Donatello out of the Florentine woodwork. The Madonna della Misericordia was hidden away in the chapel of Le Murate, a Florence prison formerly a convent for nuns of noble family. When a new prison was built recently in the suburbs and the old structure vacated, statues rushed in for a look at the contents. The exquisite marble relief of the Madonna and Child was quickly claimed as a late (1457) work of Donatello by Giorgio Bassani, the co-curator, along with Detroit's Alan Phipps Darr, of the show at the Forte Belvedere. The attribution was based on its similarity to the Donatello tondo in the Siena cathedral, but is not without opposition by other Florentine art historians. Originally, the Renaissance chronicler Giorgio Vasari said the work was by Desiderio da Settignano, whose fetching bambini most resemble those of Donatello.

As well as the new attributions, there are the restorations, particularly the gilded bronze bust of San Rossore on loan from the Museo Nazionale di San Matteo in Pisa. Although it is a reliquary that once contained the head of a Christian martyr, it is often considered the first portrait-bust of the Renaissance. There is also the restored polychrome wood statue of San Girolamo. More obvious is Donatello's penitent Maddalena with rice paper temporarily bandaging her feet, a sure sign of restoration work in progress.

Perhaps the most dramatic feature is the showing of four major Crucifixions of the Florentine Renaissance together for the first time. According to Vasari, the first (1408-10) by Donatello was criticized by Brunelleschi for having the body of a peasant. Whereupon the younger sculptor challenged his friend to do better. When Donatello finally saw the cool classic beauty of Brunelleschi's Crucifixion, he dropped everything, including the apron of eggs he had for their dinner. As well as these two legendary works, there is one by Michelozzo (1435-40) and a later one (1450) attributed to Donatello. They represent the evolution in his lifetime from the late Gothic to the full Renaissance styles.

"Donatello e i Suoi," Forte Belvedere, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Mondays until Sept. 7.

The Maddalena was not an isolated subject in art history. In fact, its long traverse between the sacred and the profane is the subject of a most original exhibition in the Sala Bianca of the Pitti Palace. The icono-



Donatello's Chellini Madonna

graphical journey begins with Giotto and ends with Giorgio de Chirico — all quite triumphantly in the interpretation of the curator Mariella Mosco.

More than any other literary or artistic figure, the Maddalena — Mary Magdalene — represents the traditional ambiguity about the identity of women in Italian society. Yet, the Maddalena's personality was obscure even in its New Testament origins. Whether she was the harlot who dried Christ's feet with her hair, or the sister of Martha or the follower of Christ, or all in one, is uncertain. What is clearer is that she had become voluptuous and ecstatic particularly in the works of Titian, Tintoretto, Simon Vouet and Abraham Bloemaert.

The last of the 134 works of art is a delightfully irreverent ink drawing by the 20th century Rome artist Gino Bonichi. Entitled "La Messa della Maddalena" (1931), it shows a church full of modern Rome courtesans praying, in their own fashion, and offering alms to a nervous priest.

"La Maddalena Tra Sacro e Profano," Palazzo Pitti, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. except Mondays until Sept. 7.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

The Silver of Byzantium

BALTIMORE — Our visual knowledge of the art of the distant past has expanded dramatically in this century as a result of countless chance finds and illicit digs that have yielded hundreds of thousands of works of art. Unfortunately, such digs also mean untold destruction — scattering the evidence provided by the archaeological context, physically destroying many fragile artifacts such as textiles and ivories, which the diggers are ill-equipped to handle, and seriously distorting our perception of history.

An unusual exhibition at the Walters Art Gallery on the occasion of the 17th International Byzantine Congress, which is scheduled for the United States for the first time

Souren Melikian

Aug. 3-8, gives unprecedented insight into what such digs and so-called accidental finds can do to entire aspects of an ancient culture — though that is not the direct purpose of the show. "Silver From Early Byzantium: The Kaper Koron and Related Treasures" (through Aug. 17) puts side by side for the first time the chalices, patens, ewers and other objects, used in the celebration of Eastern Christian liturgy, that were supposedly found in four different "treasures" in about 1910 in northern Syria.

The names of the places with which each find was associated by the dealers who sold the items — Stuma and Riha, two small villages west of Aleppo; the city of Hama; and Antioch, the metropolis of Syrian Christianity — have become embedded in the history of what is called Byzantine art. The guest curator of the exhibition, Maria Munnell Mango, who wrote the catalog as a scholarly essay, has gone over the evidence relating to the connection between each treasure and its supposed location. She compares testimonies, digs up virtually every mention in scholarly literature and mostly unpublished private correspondence, and carefully traces as many descendants of the dramatic personae as possible.

At the end of an analysis so bristling with detail that it takes several careful readings before one begins to feel at home with the subject, it becomes fairly clear that the associations between the treasures and their alleged origins have little more to substantiate them than each vendor's word. Largely by matching objects, Munnell Mango convincingly argues that the "Riha Treasure," of which the greater part landed in Washington; the "Stuma Treasure," of which four pieces entered the Istanbul Archaeological Museum in February 1908; the "Hama Treasure," now mostly in the Walters gallery; and the "Antioch Treasure," of which the better part found its way into the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, were all part of a single find. Her thesis is that it came to light in the present-day village Kurin, close to Stuma and Riha — the ancient Kaper Koron, as the name appears on several objects. Gary Vikan, the Byzantine scholar whose idea it was to hold such an exhibition and who edited Munnell Mango's text, accepts her argument without any of



The "Homs" vase.

the reservations expressed by the writer herself in her conclusion.

Whether other specialists concur or not, the importance of the exhibition and accompanying essay is that they expose the sloppiness so often displayed by art historians whose primary material comes from unrecorded digs via the art market. They accept hearsay as fact. Still more important to an understanding of early cultures is the picture of Syrian art that emerges from the exhibition. Every line in the catalog and every item in the show prove the consistency and originality of the silversmith's art in Syria, the greatest in the East outside Iran in the period preceding the advent of Islam in the seventh century.

The shapes are characterized by what could be called calligraphic simplicity. The sixth-century chalices are typical. They are constructed like broad bowls with walls curving slightly inward at the top, resting on trumpet-shaped stands, often with compressed knobs breaking up the trumpet shape. This is an Eastern type of construction that can be traced to much earlier times. In profile, the bowls, which clearly existed as free-standing types, are unlike anything known from the Greek territories of the Byzantine empire. The bold use of bands of inscription on otherwise undecorated vessels, emphasizing the purity of the forms, is equally typical of the Syrian silversmith's art.

This is not to say that Syrian silversmiths rejected figurative art. Two patens, one lent by Istanbul and the other by the Dumbarton Oaks collection in Washington, are covered with scenes of the Communion of the Apostles (the Last Supper) in low relief. They are done in very different styles, though Munnell Mango convincingly argues that they were "manufactured, decorated and stamped in the same workshop."

The Istanbul piece is astonishing in its anticipation of some trends of Western medieval art. The dancing movement of some of the figures, as well as their elongation, recurs in early Romanesque bas-reliefs in southern France — Toulouse, among other places. The Dumbarton Oaks paten is in a figurative style that comes close to the styles known from Byzantine art of undoubted Greek manufacture, without really resembling any of them.

A third style is illustrated by the famous Louvre museum vase, or ewer, as Munnell Mango characterizes it. It was found in the ruins of a Syrian village church, but is usually referred to as the Homs vase. The author notes the many features, technical and stylistic, that it shares with other silver pieces found in Syria, and wryly observes that it "is often attributed to Constantinople because of its superior quality."

The conclusion that springs to mind — which Munnell Mango does not formulate, perhaps out of courtesy to the members of the Byzantine Congress — is that the word "Byzantine" applied to such art is misleading. At best it describes the political domination of Christianized Greece over a Semitic country that spoke Syriac — then the vernacular of most of the Semitic Near East, including Palestine — and used Greek for scientific or ceremonial purposes only, much as medieval Europe used Latin. At worst, it is a complete misnomer, with its ambiguous connotation suggesting Greek art and culture.

The architecture of Syria at this period is strikingly different from that of Greece. The basilica at Qalat Sam'an does not remotely resemble anything Greek, nor do any of the northern Syrian churches admirably analyzed half a century ago by the French scholar Jean Lassus in his monumental study (long out of print) "Les Eglises de la Syrie du Nord." Yet they too continue to be featured in books on "Byzantine art."

Even such remarkable achievements as the Baltimore show and its catalog essay may not be enough to change deeply ingrained beliefs, inherited from the European past, that Greece was the center of the ancient world.



A chalice, 542 A.D.

London east of Old Masters

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Each summer the National Gallery commissions an established British artist to rove through the national collection, select 30 or more works and hang them in the order and design of his choice. Previous selectors have included R.B. Kitaj, Francis Bacon and Anthony Caro. This year's is Patrick Caulfield, who has long specialized in intimate interiors painted in an uncompromising spirit style. The only bounds he sets himself, as he says in a video interview with the artist John McEwen that is part of the exhibition, are "to have any angels, or pictures which told a specific story."

I was left with landscape, portraiture, and still life," he continues. Examples such as among the 34 works in an exhibition entered by a corridor that is flanked, at the gallery's invitation, by two of Caulfield's recent paintings, "Lunchtime" and "Interior."

Among the landscapes are the predictable, not Turner and Cézanne, among the surreal landscapes are "The Storm," by the underestimated Narcisse-Virgilio Diaz de la Haya (1807-76); "Storm over Honfleur" by red Stevens (1823-1906); and the most abstract "Landscape With a Footbridge" by Albrecht Altdorfer (c. 1480-1538). Among the portraits, the most attractive is "Portrait of Susanna Lumsden," the surprising Cézanne's hideously bad portrait of the Painter's Father," which have been selected to contrast with the work that hangs alongside it, "An Old Woman Seated Sewing," by Johannes van der Weyden (1635/6-c. 1680).

The most interesting works in the show are those that might be termed genre-interiors, which two are especially fine: "The Young Schoolmistress" by J.R.S. Chardin, and "The Waitress (La Scritta de Books)," which Caulfield called intriguingly cramped" in composition



Antellus and Dares, Marco Dentente Ravenna, at Colnaghi.



The Young Schoolmistress by Chardin, chosen by Patrick Caulfield.

since, as he has made clear in a catalog illustration, the painting as we know it was originally the righthand segment of a composition more than twice as wide.

"The Artist's Eye: Patrick Caulfield," Sunley Room, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2, through Aug. 10.

Using the National Gallery show as an appetizer, one may embark on a feast of Old Master shows in London. Matthiesen has mounted his third show of the Baroque, with an excellent catalog sold in aid of the National Art-Collections Fund. Among the 34 works, the Italian masters of the Baroque are fully represented — Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione (1609-65) with "Journey of Abraham and his Family into Canaan"; Salvator Rosa (1615-73) with "A Beggar's Encampment" and "Scene of Witchcraft" painted on slate, similar in theme to that recently acquired for the National Gallery from the Althorp Collection; Giovanni Lanfranco (1582-1647) with "The Rest on the Flight" (into Egypt), a tight, comparatively early work; and Mattia Preti (1613-99) with "David Playing the Harp Before Saul," a large work recently rediscovered in an Argentinian collection.

It is among other than the prime masters, however, that one finds some of the most exciting works in the show — notably "Rebecca and Eliezer at the Well" by Carlo Maratta (1625-1713), papal portraitist and from 1664 principal of the Academy of St. Luke in Rome; and the tremendously powerful "Death of Cleopatra" by the archetypal feminist Artemisia Gentileschi (1593-1652/3), international traveler, intellectual (among her lively letters are several to Galileo) and painter of genius.

"Baroque III, 1620-1700," Matthiesen Fine Art, 718 Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, SW1, through Aug. 15.

Salvator Rosa is among 44 artists in a show of Old Master drawings at Colnaghi's, but though the majority are Italian they are mostly pre- or post-Baroque. Notable among the early works is a rare pen, ink and wash drawing of Apollo driving the chariot of the sun by Lelio Orsi da Novellara (1511-87), similar in theme to one in the royal collection at Windsor; and a superb "Adoration of the Shepherds" by Annibale Carracci (1560-1609).

Among the non-Italian works are a pair of designs for chapel decorations by the Spaniard Sebastian de Herrera Bannuevo (1619-71) and a chalk, ink and wash drawing of "The Way to Calvary," one of three preparatory sketches by Jacob Jordaens (1593-1678) for his altarpiece in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Antwerp. Among post-Baroque works is a master drawing of a vase by Giovanni-Battista Piranesi (1720-88).

Colnaghi's has been a printseller since 1760; in an event independent of the drawings show is its annual exhibition of master prints, in which Piranesi the etcher is represented by eight architectural works. The show of 142 exhibits is remarkable for including the complete set of 62 etchings by Rosa, in addition to seven individual items, from the Duke of Devonshire's collection at Chatsworth. Among the individual Chatsworth prints are "The Comaean Sibyl, after Raphael" by the Rome printmaker Agostino Veneziano (fl. 1516-36) and what must be the first recorded boxing print, "Entellus and Dares" indulging in fisticuffs, by the early 16th-century artist Marco Dentente da Ravenna.

"Old Master Drawings" and "Master Prints, Fifteenth to Nineteenth Century," P & D Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, W1; both through July 25.

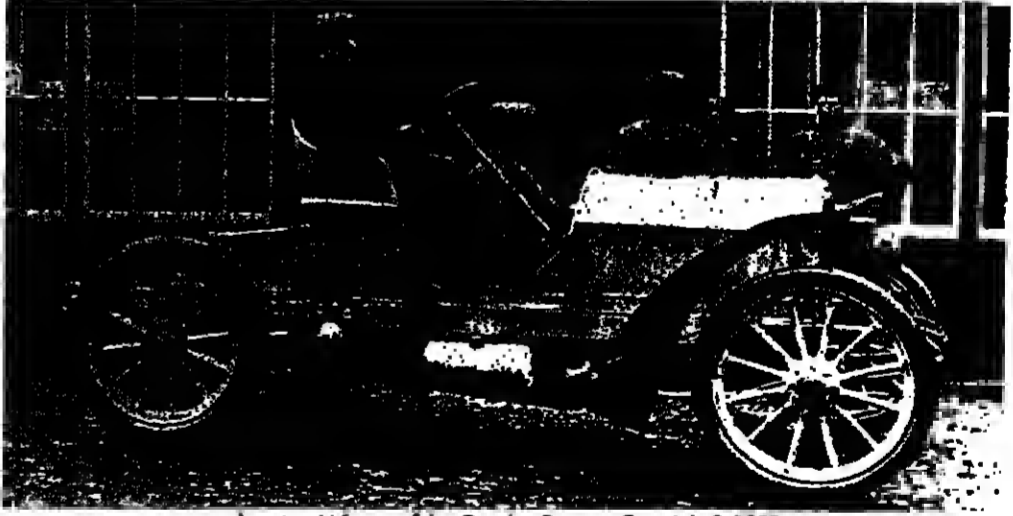
Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

Herald Tribune

The International Herald Tribune invites you to attend the

GORDON BENNETT VETERAN & VINTAGE CAR RALLY

Saturday, July 19 in County Kildare, Ireland.



Jenatzy, Winner of the Gordon Bennett Cup, July 2, 1903. On his Stuy 1-p. Mercedes car. Time 6 hrs. 39 mins. Average 55.66 miles (89.58 kms) per hour.

In 1900, James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune, created the first international automobile race.

Eighty cars, representing England, Germany, France and Sweden, will participate in the 1986 Gordon Bennett Veteran and Vintage Automobile Rally. Motorists driving cars built between 1903 and 1945 will follow the 369 mile (594 km) course of the 1903 Irish race. Departure will be at 10:46 a.m., July 19 from the Montague Hotel, Portlaoise, near Dublin.



Rally is part of a nine-day, three part festival from July 12 to July 20 commemorating the 1903 rally as well as the 100th anniversary of the motor car.

On July 12 and 13, an exhibition of cars from each of the last 100 years will be held at the Royal Dublin Society Exhibition Center (RDS), Main Hall, Dublin.

All events are organized by the Irish Veteran and Vintage Car Club Ltd. (IVVCC). For additional information contact the IHT in Paris — Tel: 46.37.93.92, or the IVVCC in Dublin — Tel: 96.33.66.

Noteworthy Participants in the 1986 Gordon Bennett Rally

- 1901 de Dion-Bouton — Ireland's oldest motor car in running condition.
- 1903 Mercedes — Similar to the winner of the 1903 race.
- 1904 Darracq — One of the pioneers of the French motor industry.
- 1914 Ford T — One of Henry Ford's famous models.

Stocks Index

Table with 2 columns: Index Name, Value. Includes Dow Jones Industrial Average, S&P 500, etc.

THURSDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 12-13, 1986

ECONOMIC SCENE

Will Dow Jones's Plunge Drag Down U.S. Economy?

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This week's sharp break in the stock market has aroused anxieties that the U.S. economy is weakening. With so much money riding on stocks, economists fear that a market plunge might stifle the lifting plans of businesses and individuals because of the "wealth effect" — that is, the drag created by the drop in the value of stock holdings.

Monday's drop of 61.87 points in the Dow Jones industrial average alone meant an estimated loss of \$74 billion in the value of U.S. stocks. Even before this week's decline, expectations were that investment in new plant and equipment, measured in constant dollars, would be flat this year with only a slight gain.

More significant than the drop in investment is the potential repeal of the investment tax credits as pushing projections of capital spending downward. It is a worry about the economic damage from the stock market drop that is now seen as clear that the stimulative effect expected from the stock market boom of recent years was overdrawn.

The New York Stock Exchange has risen more than 40 percent since last November, and has more than doubled in the last four years, more than \$1 trillion to the wealth of investors. The U.S. economy has not boomed. After the surge following the 1981-82 recession, the economy's real growth weakened to 2.8 percent last year and rose at an annual rate of just over 3 percent in the first half of this year.

Before this week's market break, the common view among economists was that the second half of 1986 would be stronger than the first half. The June survey of 52 leading economists by the Conference Board reported the "consensus" view that real gross domestic product — total output adjusted for inflation — will rise at an annual rate of 4 percent in the third quarter and 5 percent in the final quarter. The forecast for 1987 called for growth at 3.5 percent.

But the 1987 forecast might better be described as a statistical average than as a consensus. The top 10 forecasts predicted an advance of 4.7 percent in 1987, while the bottom 10 saw a gain of only 2 percent. Only one forecasting firm, Arthur D. Little, predicted a recession for next year. However, the July Blue Chip survey, taken last week, has found average forecast slipping to 2.5 percent for 1986 from the June 2.8 percent, and the average forecast for 1987 coming to 3.3 percent from June's prediction of 3.5 percent.

It is in the stock market, the mean forecast for 1986 and 1987 have fallen even further. As the stock market knows something the economists don't or won't say? The late William Pierson Hamilton, J.P. Morgan's son-in-law and a distinguished financier in his own right, said the stock market reflected "everything everybody hopes, believes, anticipates, with all that knowledge sifted to the bloodless verdict of the marketplace."

It is what makes the market such a good leading indicator, for a perfect one. For, though it does process an enormous amount of information, the market can be swept by doubts and fears as well as by hopes. Economists, while aiming for objectivity, are also torn by hopes. At the moment, the hopes remain dominant, the positives, in their view, outweighing the negatives.

The new Blue Chip survey finds agreement on three main issues: the declining dollar and the prospect of a diminishing deficit; continued low inflation, and lower interest rates. On the negative side, the survey found widespread anxieties about an expected tax revision would reduce investment income that the federal deficit remains "much too high" but that See ECONOMY, Page 15

Does the stock market know something the economists don't know, or won't say? The late William Pierson Hamilton, J.P. Morgan's son-in-law and a distinguished financier in his own right, said the stock market reflected "everything everybody hopes, believes, anticipates, with all that knowledge sifted to the bloodless verdict of the marketplace."

It is what makes the market such a good leading indicator, for a perfect one. For, though it does process an enormous amount of information, the market can be swept by doubts and fears as well as by hopes. Economists, while aiming for objectivity, are also torn by hopes. At the moment, the hopes remain dominant, the positives, in their view, outweighing the negatives.

The new Blue Chip survey finds agreement on three main issues: the declining dollar and the prospect of a diminishing deficit; continued low inflation, and lower interest rates. On the negative side, the survey found widespread anxieties about an expected tax revision would reduce investment income that the federal deficit remains "much too high" but that See ECONOMY, Page 15

It is in the stock market, the mean forecast for 1986 and 1987 have fallen even further. As the stock market knows something the economists don't or won't say? The late William Pierson Hamilton, J.P. Morgan's son-in-law and a distinguished financier in his own right, said the stock market reflected "everything everybody hopes, believes, anticipates, with all that knowledge sifted to the bloodless verdict of the marketplace."

It is what makes the market such a good leading indicator, for a perfect one. For, though it does process an enormous amount of information, the market can be swept by doubts and fears as well as by hopes. Economists, while aiming for objectivity, are also torn by hopes. At the moment, the hopes remain dominant, the positives, in their view, outweighing the negatives.

Wholesale Prices Steady

U.S. Cites Drop For 6 Months

United Press International

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices remained unchanged in June to finish the first half of the year 6.5 percent lower, at an annual rate, than they were at the end of 1985, the Labor Department said Friday.

Analysts with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which prepared the monthly statistical report, said the six-month decline was the steepest since 1949. All figures were seasonally adjusted.

The flat inflation rate in June came as a surprise to most observers, who had anticipated a continuation of the modest inflationary pace set in May, when wholesale prices rose by 0.6 percent.

The wholesale price of gasoline, which fell rapidly in the first four months of the year, rose 2.9 percent after a revised 8.6 percent rise in May as motorists look to the highways for summer vacations. Service station operators still paid 33.5 percent less for gas in June than they did in June 1985, the analysts said.

Wholesale food prices remained flat for the month, with a 9.8 percent drop in the cost of fresh and dried vegetables paired with more moderate declines in eggs, rice, beef, veal and soft drinks.

These gains were offset, however, by an 18.2 percent jump in fish prices, a 3-percent increase in poultry, prices and a 5.2 percent increase in pork prices.

Producer prices overall at the end of June were 1.7 percent lower than they were at the end of June 1985, analysts said.

In another report, the government announced that private housing units were completed at an adjusted annual rate of 1.814 million in May, up 8 percent from the revised April rate of 1.683 million. It was the quickest pace of housing completions since December 1979.

Residential units in buildings with five or more units accounted for most of the increase.



A look inside an American bank, circa 1920.

Banking Loses Its WASPish Look

Competition Breaks Down Some Barriers in U.S.

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On a snowy Christmas Eve in 1969, Boris S. Berkovitch was summoned to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's residence and offered the job of New York state superintendent of banks — a post that would have made him watchdog over the biggest and most powerful banks in the United States. No Jewish person had ever held the job.

But Mr. Berkovitch declined the offer. He was doing well as an executive at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and the superintendent's post, while prestigious, was essentially a political appointment that would have taken him outside the mainstream of American banking. At 48, he decided to press on at Morgan, although the big bank had no Jews in its upper management.

His decision paid off, for in 1983 he reached the lofty post of vice chairman and member of Morgan's four-person Corporate Office, which runs the company. "I did not see it as a gamble or think about it that much. I assumed that if they hired me, my being Jewish didn't matter to them either," said Mr. Berkovitch, who retired in March at age 65. But he acknowledged that in the past, "banking was characterized by an absence of Jews, especially at the managerial level."

The experience of Mr. Berkovitch is becoming commonplace. Although white Anglo-Saxon Protestants still dominate top management at America's dozen or so largest commercial banks, it is no longer their exclusive preserve. Not only Jews but other ethnic Americans are moving into the upper echelons in rising numbers.

"Commercial banks had been quite WASPish, but I would be very surprised if you find much ethnic bias in 1986," said Samuel L. Hayes 3d, professor of investment banking at Harvard Business School. Muriel Siebert, a former New York State superintendent of banks, agreed. "The numbers indicate there was some kind of discriminatory policy, deliberate or not," she said, "but now the banks are really trying."

The recent evidence of change near the top is dramatic. Last September, for example, Citicorp top executive Lawrence M. Small, who is Jewish, in charge of its biggest operating division, which deals with corporations, government and other financial institutions. Robert I. Lipp, also Jewish, became one of Chemical Bank's three presidents in 1983.

Anthony P. Terraciano, whose grandfather came to the United States from Italy, became vice chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank last year, and Peter C. Palmieri, also of Italian descent, was made vice chairman of Irving Trust Co. in 1984. In December, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. appointed two Jews to executive vice presidencies. And Ira Stepanian, of Armenian descent, is expected to move up from president to chairman of the Bank of Boston — an institution traditionally run by men from long-established New England families.

Among the big banks, however, there are still very few blacks, Hispanics or women among top management.

It is difficult to assess the process taking place. By and large, those making the promotion decisions are reluctant to discuss the subject in any detail, as are the ethnic Americans benefiting from See BANKS, Page 15

Holmes à Court Acquires 7.4% Stake in Standard

By Bob Haggerty International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The battle for control of Standard Chartered PLC huddled toward a tense conclusion Friday as yet another overseas tycoon, Robert Holmes à Court, acquired a stake in the international banking company.

Lloyds Bank PLC's £1.3-billion (\$2-billion) bid to take over Standard was to expire Saturday afternoon and must attract 50 percent of the shares to succeed. A Lloyds spokesman said Friday evening that acceptance received so far totaled less than 50 percent, but said the bank was "encouraged."

"It's extremely close," said Terry Smith, a banking analyst at the London stockbrokerage of Greenwell Montagu & Co. "I think it's impossible for anyone to call."

Standard said Bell Group Ltd. and Bell Group International Ltd., both headed by Mr. Holmes à Court, an Australian investor known for his audacious stock market raids, had acquired 7.4 percent of Standard's shares.

A spokesman for Standard said he believed that Mr. Holmes à Court would reject the Lloyds bid, which is opposed by Standard's board.

Mr. Smith noted that Mr. Holmes à Court's group had received a line of credit totaling 2 billion Australian dollars (\$1.3 billion) from Standard Chartered to back up his long-running struggle for control of Broken Hill Pty., the Australian metals and energy giant.

Standard also said that Sir Yue-Kong Pao, a Hong Kong property and shipping magnate also presumed to be supporting Standard's board, had increased his stake to 15 percent from the 10 percent disclosed Thursday. Sir Yue-Kong is an adviser to Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., the biggest bank in Hong Kong and a rival of Standard's large banking operation there.

In all, the Standard spokesman estimated, well over 30 percent of the shares were held by investors believed to be backing the Standard bid.

That total includes about 5 percent declared by Tan Sri Khoo Teck Poo, a Singapore-based hotel and banking businessman.

"I think we're very confident" of defeating the Lloyds bid, the Standard spokesman said.

Many banking analysts were puzzled over the last-minute rush of buying by investors presumed to support Standard. If they succeed in blocking the bid, Standard's share price would be likely to drop steeply, creating a big loss for Standard shareholders.

Some analysts speculated that the investors were interested in obtaining influence over Standard, possibly to participate in a carving up of its prized East Asian banking operations.

Standard shares closed Friday at 777 pence, up 3 pence from Thursday. Lloyds valued its bid offer of cash and securities at 842 pence per Standard share and its alternative offer at 872 pence. Standard has put a lower value on the offers, disputing Lloyds's valuation of the convertible preference shares included in the bid package.

Lloyds, the fourth-largest British bank in terms of assets, would become the biggest if combined with Standard, which is a remnant of the British empire and owns extensive interests in Africa, the Middle East and Asia as well as a stable California institution, Union Bank.

Germany Sees No Need to Cut Rate, Aide Says

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A senior Bundesbank official said Friday that the central bank sees no immediate need to cut West German interest rates, despite Thursday's half-point trimming of the U.S. discount rate, to 6 percent.

Claus Kohler, a member of the Bundesbank's policy-making council, said: "What would a reduction of interest rates bring us if we're already well on the road to achieving what we see as the economy's maximum growth potential this year of 3.5 percent?"

Mr. Kohler's remarks mirrored statements made last week by the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, that the German central bank sees no need to respond in kind to a U.S. rate cut, despite heavy U.S. lobbying to follow suit.

Washington has been trying to persuade the Bundesbank, as well as the Bank of Japan, to cut interest rates and thereby spur domestic demand in those countries for foreign goods.

Mr. Kohler said that those in Washington "who may be disappointed in our unwillingness to cut rates at the moment can only be disappointed if, in fact, they believe our economy will not reach 3.5 percent growth on the year, but that's not going to be the case in our current view."

A number of private economists, however, have revised their projections for West German growth downward to 3 percent or less for 1985. The economy contracted a full percentage point in the first quarter against fourth quarter 1985.

Brendan Brown, chief international economist at Comyn Bank Ltd. in London, said: "German growth is probably going to be nearer 2.5 percent than 3 percent for the year because of what is a result of the softer dollar."

The Reagan administration, feeling that its policies help boost growth in the economies of its major trading partners, now is seeking their cooperation in cutting the U.S. trade deficit.

The Bundesbank last cut its discount rate, the rate at which commercial banks can borrow funds using Treasury bills as collateral, on March 6 of this year, to 3.5 percent from 4 percent. That cut was made in a move coordinated with the United States and Japan.

Sources within the Bundesbank and analysts indicated that a meeting of the Bundesbank's policy-making council on Aug. 14 could focus on a cut in the discount rate.

Although no Bundesbank executive is willing to say so officially, what could push the bank toward a rate cut is the dollar's potential to lose more ground against the mark, making West German exports less competitive in foreign markets.

The dollar was fired in Frankfurt Friday at 2.1824 DM, up from 2.1749 Thursday. Analysts said that the U.S. discount-rate cut appeared to have put little downward pressure on the dollar, having been anticipated by the market for several weeks.

Despite Strengthening of Yen, Japan Also Rules Out Rate Cut

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan has no plans to follow the United States immediately in cutting its discount rate again, according to Japanese finance officials.

"Japan has already reduced the rate to the lowest level among the developed nations," the Bank of Japan's governor, Satochi Sumita, said at a news conference Thursday. "The country's domestic economy has loosened enough and we are not considering another cut."

But many economists believe Japan eventually will have to cut its 3.5-percent discount rate to keep the yen from appreciating further against the dollar, which could further harm Japanese exporters.

The U.S. Federal Reserve on Thursday lowered its discount rate, the interest on loans to commercial banks and financial institutions, from 6.5 percent to 6 percent, the lowest in more than eight years.

U.S. officials had hoped to coordinate the cut with similar actions in Japan and West Germany, to keep the value of the dollar from falling sharply. Lower interest rates reduce the returns on dollar-denominated investments, and a coordinated rate cut generally is viewed as a way of preventing a dollar tailspin.

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day begins, the dollar rose to a closing of 160.90 yen from Thursday's 160.35. Later, in London, the dollar was quoted at 161.00 yen, compared with Thursday's close there of 160.35.

Japan's central bank already has lowered its discount rate three times this year, by a total of 1.5 percentage points, to 3.5 percent, a postwar low.

The previous reduction by the Bank of Japan was made after the Fed cut its discount rate from 7 percent to 6.5 percent on April 21.

A stronger yen makes Japanese exports more expensive in the United States, and as a result has battered the earnings of many Japanese companies dependent on overseas markets.

TRANSPACIFIC FUND NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS. The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of TRANSPACIFIC FUND will be held at its registered office, 14, Rue Altkirch, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, July 29th, 1986 at 11.00 a.m. in Luxembourg and vote upon the following agenda: 1. The report of the Board of Directors for the financial period ended 31st March 1986; 2. The report of the auditor; 3. The accounts for the financial period ended 31st March 1986; 4. The allocation of the net profits, and the determination of amount and date of payment of the dividend; 5. Quorum of the directors and the auditor for the financial period ended 31st March 1986; 6. Statutory nominations; 7. Other matters.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Canada, France, Germany, etc. Columns include currency, rate, and date.

Dollar Values

Table showing dollar values for various currencies and commodities like gold, silver, etc.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for different terms and currencies, including Treasury bills, bonds, etc.

Money Market July 11

Table of money market data including Treasury bills, government securities, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits July 11

Table of Asian dollar deposits for various banks and locations.

U.S. Money Market Funds July 11

Table of U.S. money market funds including Fidelity, American Mutual, etc.

Denationalization in Mexico Is Meeting Resistance

By William A. Orme Jr. Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's stiffening resistance to International Monetary Fund budget-cutting demands is focusing new attention on government plans to divest unprofitable industries, a drive officials and business analysts say is being stalled by political and financial obstacles.

More than two years after officials announced Mexico's intention to sell scores of "nonessential" government enterprises, 26 companies have been sold and 45 others on the "pending block" are still looking for customers," Mario Barreiro, deputy minister of energy and state industry, said recently.

"The private sector demands that we put these businesses up for sale, and then they refuse to buy them," a senior Mexican official complained.

The denationalization campaign's slow progress is one reason that Mexico is finding it hard to conclude negotiations for a new IMF loan agreement, the first step in its quest for a \$7-billion financial rescue package. To satisfy IMF demands, Mexico must substantially reduce the budget deficit, which, by the latest independent projections, could swell this year to 15 percent of gross domestic product.

Gold

Table of gold prices for various locations including London, New York, etc.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

17 Month High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
100	95	98	102	97	100	+2
110	105	108	112	107	110	+2
120	115	118	122	117	120	+2
130	125	128	132	127	130	+2
140	135	138	142	137	140	+2
150	145	148	152	147	150	+2
160	155	158	162	157	160	+2
170	165	168	172	167	170	+2
180	175	178	182	177	180	+2
190	185	188	192	187	190	+2
200	195	198	202	197	200	+2
210	205	208	212	207	210	+2
220	215	218	222	217	220	+2
230	225	228	232	227	230	+2
240	235	238	242	237	240	+2
250	245	248	252	247	250	+2
260	255	258	262	257	260	+2
270	265	268	272	267	270	+2
280	275	278	282	277	280	+2
290	285	288	292	287	290	+2
300	295	298	302	297	300	+2
310	305	308	312	307	310	+2
320	315	318	322	317	320	+2
330	325	328	332	327	330	+2
340	335	338	342	337	340	+2
350	345	348	352	347	350	+2
360	355	358	362	357	360	+2
370	365	368	372	367	370	+2
380	375	378	382	377	380	+2
390	385	388	392	387	390	+2
400	395	398	402	397	400	+2
410	405	408	412	407	410	+2
420	415	418	422	417	420	+2
430	425	428	432	427	430	+2
440	435	438	442	437	440	+2
450	445	448	452	447	450	+2
460	455	458	462	457	460	+2
470	465	468	472	467	470	+2
480	475	478	482	477	480	+2
490	485	488	492	487	490	+2
500	495	498	502	497	500	+2
510	505	508	512	507	510	+2
520	515	518	522	517	520	+2
530	525	528	532	527	530	+2
540	535	538	542	537	540	+2
550	545	548	552	547	550	+2
560	555	558	562	557	560	+2
570	565	568	572	567	570	+2
580	575	578	582	577	580	+2
590	585	588	592	587	590	+2
600	595	598	602	597	600	+2
610	605	608	612	607	610	+2
620	615	618	622	617	620	+2
630	625	628	632	627	630	+2
640	635	638	642	637	640	+2
650	645	648	652	647	650	+2
660	655	658	662	657	660	+2
670	665	668	672	667	670	+2
680	675	678	682	677	680	+2
690	685	688	692	687	690	+2
700	695	698	702	697	700	+2
710	705	708	712	707	710	+2
720	715	718	722	717	720	+2
730	725	728	732	727	730	+2
740	735	738	742	737	740	+2
750	745	748	752	747	750	+2
760	755	758	762	757	760	+2
770	765	768	772	767	770	+2
780	775	778	782	777	780	+2
790	785	788	792	787	790	+2
800	795	798	802	797	800	+2
810	805	808	812	807	810	+2
820	815	818	822	817	820	+2
830	825	828	832	827	830	+2
840	835	838	842	837	840	+2
850	845	848	852	847	850	+2
860	855	858	862	857	860	+2
870	865	868	872	867	870	+2
880	875	878	882	877	880	+2
890	885	888	892	887	890	+2
900	895	898	902	897	900	+2
910	905	908	912	907	910	+2
920	915	918	922	917	920	+2
930	925	928	932	927	930	+2
940	935	938	942	937	940	+2
950	945	948	952	947	950	+2
960	955	958	962	957	960	+2
970	965	968	972	967	970	+2
980	975	978	982	977	980	+2
990	985	988	992	987	990	+2
1000	995	998	1002	997	1000	+2

Grains

Contract	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
WHEAT (CBOT)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (KCBT)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (MEX)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (SI)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (T)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (W)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (X)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (Y)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (Z)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AA)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AB)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AC)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AD)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AE)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AF)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AG)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AH)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AI)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AJ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AK)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AL)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AM)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AN)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AO)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AP)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AQ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AR)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AS)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AT)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AU)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AV)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AW)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AX)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AY)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (AZ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BA)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BB)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BC)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BD)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BE)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BF)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BG)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BH)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BI)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BJ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BK)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BL)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BM)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BN)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BO)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BP)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BQ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BR)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BS)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BT)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BU)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BV)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BW)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BX)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BY)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (BZ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CA)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CB)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CC)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CD)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CE)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CF)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CG)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CH)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CI)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CJ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CK)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CL)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CM)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CN)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CO)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CP)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CQ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CR)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CS)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CT)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CU)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CV)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CW)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CX)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CY)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (CZ)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.43	2.45	+3
WHEAT (DA)	2.45	2.40	2.42	2.48	2.		

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Consolidation Seen in Arms Industry

Ralph Varrabedian in Los Angeles Times Service
ANGELES — Lockheed's \$1.2-billion agreement to acquire Hughes Aircraft Co. marks the beginning of what analysts expect to be a period of consolidation in the arms industry.

Such a prospect could create major problems for the Pentagon, which has counted on an arms industry in which no single company has significant control over the market.

Even before the Lockheed-Sanders merger was announced Wednesday, the industry trend was toward consolidation. In 1985, the five largest American military contractors received 22.5 percent of all contract dollars.

The recently announced merger of Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp. combined two corporations with substantial computer sales to the Pentagon.

But the takeovers so far represent just the tip of the iceberg in terms of merger activity in this industry, according to one Wall Street investment banker.

Future mergers are expected to center on companies, such as Sanders, that are hardly known outside the arms industry, but are considered by the Pentagon to be the foundation of America's technological leadership in weapons.

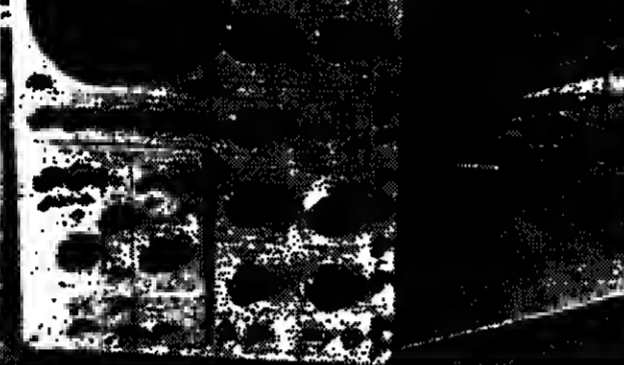
RCA Drops Out Of Plant Project

The largest of these include Tracor Inc., Singer Co., Hazeltine Corp., E-Systems Inc., Watkins-Johnson Co., Linton Industries Inc. and Lorac Corp.

Integration of these companies into major prime contractors will not necessarily reduce the number of companies producing equipment, analysts say.

But a prime contractor that needs an electronic system for an aircraft, for example, would be more inclined to award the business to its own subsidiary than to an outside bidder.

The other problem is that the Pentagon will face a new, more financially powerful middleman for many of the electronic goods that it used to purchase from small companies.



The surroundings are modest for Norman Schiff, manager of the 'incubator' attached to the University of Maryland.

'Incubators' Hatching Small Businesses in U.S.

By Nell Henderson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In a cluster of cluttered trailers, amid laser equipment, test tubes and personal computers, five young and energetic entrepreneurs are sharing a photographing machine, a receptionist and a conference room provided by the University of Maryland at the College Park campus.

Miles away in a Georgetown office suite, with plush carpeting, healthy ferns and elegant furnishings, 13 young service companies are sharing a word-processing center, secretarial services and three conference rooms in a facility created by a local venture-capital company.

Worlds apart in style and atmosphere, both operations are examples of a hot trend in small-business development: "incubators," or facilities designed to nurture small businesses by providing their overhead costs and providing management assistance and support.

There are three small-business incubators in operation in the Washington area, another to open soon and 12 in the planning stages. Others are sprouting all over the country.

Incubators are hatching because a variety of organizations see that it is in their interest to help young companies survive, and the idea seems to work, according to incubator developers and observers.

This is the best way we know of to help a small business get started," said Keith Conner, vice president of Watson & Taylor Cos., a real estate development and management firm in Dallas, that is opening an incubator in Prince George's County, Maryland.

"In addition to a variety of flexible business spaces, we are making available all the necessary support services, such as common telephone answering, secretarial and business-planning services, copying machines and conference rooms," he said.

"All of these are things that, if they had to be provided by each business, would likely be so costly that they could prevent a business from being founded," Carlos Morales, executive director of the National Business Incubator Association, a group representing incubator developers and operators, calls incubators "the cutting edge of small-business development."

BUSINESS PROFILE / David Putnam, Chairman of Columbia Pictures

The Search for Box-Office Appeal and Quality

By Geraldine Fabricant
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — As the producer of such highly acclaimed films as "Chariots of Fire" and "The Killing Fields," David Putnam has one of the best reputations in Hollywood.

But will the British producer, newly hired as chairman of Columbia Pictures, be the right man to see that the studio reverts from a string of box office disappointments? Under Frank Price, Columbia developed such hits as "Footloose," "Ghostbusters" and "The Karate Kid," but since his departure, it has not produced a comparably successful slate of films.

Typically, when a studio is in such a difficult spot it picks a new chief executive whose background is mass-market programming in television. That approach paid off for Columbia when it hired Mr. Price and for Warner Brothers in recruiting Robert Daly.

Columbia, however, is betting that Mr. Putnam can use the same hands-on skills that enabled him to produce a collection of sophisticated movies to oversee production of a wider range of films.

Mr. Putnam is not the first independent producer to be hired to head a major studio, but most of those who have been chosen in the past have records of turning out movie mainstream, commercially popular fare.

While his films have been critically acclaimed and profitable, they are not in the box-office league of such films as "The Karate Kid" and the "Rocky" series, pictures that have grossed more than \$100 million each.

Hollywood has depended heavily on such mega-hits, often with big-name stars, to survive. The profits from a single big hit, such as "Beverly Hills Cop," can offset the losses from several flops — and, indeed, 7 out of 10 Hollywood films lose money.

But Mr. Putnam himself has frequently expressed his dislike for much of the mass-market American cinema. And he thinks he can run a profitable studio without resorting to the "me-tooism" of formula films with endless sequels.

In Hollywood his appointment has touched off a debate over whether he can give Columbia Pictures, the motion-picture division of Columbia Pictures Industries, the lift it needs.

One top Hollywood executive said: "It is only a matter of time before David's ideas change, or I believe he will fail. The job of a producer is to make the best-quality film one can. The job of a studio head is to feed its distribution system."

The executive added: "David worked on movies till he got them right. If the films are good, so much the better, but as a studio head, you have to get the films out. Will he be able to do that?"

Mr. Putnam believes there is adequate room to do movies in which he believes and still run a profitable studio. As he sees it, the challenge in part will be to make appealing films without spending lavishly to get them out.

He said that if there were a script he wanted to do and he wanted Sylvester Stallone, the star of the "Rocky" series, to do it, his "immediate inclination" would be to say no to the \$7-million salary that Mr. Stallone often commands.

"I would be setting a level for every other actor to see," Mr. Putnam said. "You can set benchmarks that destroy."



David Putnam, producer of 'Chariots of Fire.'

That the cycle is about to change. He has a perception of what he wants Columbia to be: "Humanist without being sentimental and entertaining without being condescending."

"There is room in Hollywood for each studio to have a unique personality," he added. "If this were a car business, I would like it to be Rolls-Royce. Rolls-Royce is extremely profitable, and people at a certain point in their careers want to be seen in it. Why shouldn't a studio aspire to that?"

But there are doubts around Hollywood about how easy it will be for a man used to focusing on one film at a time to create an impressive bottom line from an entire production slate.

Mr. Putnam appears unafraid of the challenge. "There is no reason that if you had a man of well-made films, you couldn't have a very profitable studio," he said. "The 'Killing Fields' cost \$14 million; it netted \$16 million, here; it just looks like Mitch is once again looking for his freedom."

In a brief telephone interview, Mr. Kapur laughed off any comparisons between his own resignation and Mr. Jobs' stormy departure from Apple a year ago. "When Steve left Apple, he didn't remain a director and a consultant," Mr. Kapur said, noting he was retaining both roles.

Neither analysts nor company insiders expect major changes at Lotus after Mr. Kapur's resignation. With that two million users of 1-2-3, Symphony and Jazz, the company's main products, experts say the enterprise has grown so large that its fortunes no longer rise or fall on Mr. Kapur's talents.

Mr. Kapur, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the software equivalent of Steven P. Jobs, the founder of Apple Computer Inc.

But in recent times, Mr. Kapur, 35, had increasingly withdrawn from Lotus's research labs. And the responsibility for managing Lotus had fallen to Jim P. Manz, the company's president and chief executive, who has taken the additional title of chairman.

An associate at Lotus said, "It doesn't look like a palace coup software house, generating revenues of \$256 million last year."

Mr. Kapur, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the software equivalent of Steven P. Jobs, the founder of Apple Computer Inc.

Mr. Kapur, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the software equivalent of Steven P. Jobs, the founder of Apple Computer Inc.

Stores Sweetens Offer Associated Dry Goods

The Associated Press
ST. LOUIS, Missouri — May 29 — Associated Dry Goods Corp. has raised share stock-swap proposals to \$27.50 a share, increasing the \$2.7-billion offer to 100 million shares.

Joseph J. Schumm, a spokesman for Associated, in New York, confirmed that a new offer had been received Thursday evening, but said Associated had not yet considered the offer.

Earlier Thursday, Associated said it had held talks with May about a possible merger but the companies had not been able to agree on a price. Associated's board of directors opposed two earlier offers from May as too low.

Mr. Farrell's letter noted that the proposed swap would be tax-free and said Associated employees would receive protection.

May initially offered last month to acquire Associated by swapping \$66 in securities for each Associated share, a bid that was valued at \$2.7 billion. It later made a \$60-a-share, or \$2.4-billion, tender offer to Associated's stockholders.

control of Union Bank of Hong Kong Ltd. to the bank's board beginning July 13.

New United Artists, the Los Angeles movie studio formed after the financier Kirk Kerkorian sold MGM-UA Entertainment and then bought back the remnants of MGM's film library, said that it will seek permission to change its name to MGM-UA Communications.

Storage Technology Corp. said it has reached an agreement with its creditors on a reorganization plan to emerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The plan includes the payment of \$140 million in cash, and the issuance of new shares and of \$285 million in 10-year notes at 13.25-percent interest.

Toshiba Corp., the Japanese electronics group, has agreed to cooperate with Chinese, South Korean and Taiwanese companies in developing software for heavy electric equipment and systems, an industrial daily has reported. Toshiba has invited 40 software engineers to its plant in Tokyo where they will receive practical training until April next year, it said.

Ltd., Japan's top computer manufacturer, said it would build a town integrated-circuit using plant in Oregon, to start next year. It said it led to build the plant because of friction caused by Japanese to the United States.

House Reports Gain in Earnings

By The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Westinghouse Corp. has reported higher first-quarter earnings despite a 10 percent drop in sales.

Westinghouse reported first-quarter earnings of \$14.3 million, or 57 cents a share, compared with \$13.5 million, or 54 cents a share, in the same quarter last year.

Revenue rose 10 percent to \$1.1 billion, but operating expenses also increased 10 percent to \$1.0 billion.

Operating profit was \$1.1 billion, or 45 cents a share, compared with \$1.0 billion, or 40 cents a share, last year.

Operating profit margin was 45 percent, compared with 40 percent last year.

Operating profit per share was \$1.10, compared with \$1.00 last year.

Operating profit per share was \$1.10, compared with \$1.00 last year.

Operating profit per share was \$1.10, compared with \$1.00 last year.

Kapur Resigns From Chairmanship of Lotus

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Mitchell D. Kapur, the free-wheeling software entrepreneur whose Lotus 1-2-3 program transformed him into a cult figure in the computer industry, has resigned as chairman of Lotus Development Corp., saying he wanted to "explore other endeavors."

His resignation, announced Thursday, comes scarcely five years after Mr. Kapur and a few associates began tinkering with the business-productivity program that turned Lotus into the world's largest independent personal computer software house, generating revenues of \$256 million last year.

Mr. Kapur, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the software equivalent of Steven P. Jobs, the founder of Apple Computer Inc.

But in recent times, Mr. Kapur, 35, had increasingly withdrawn from Lotus's research labs. And the responsibility for managing Lotus had fallen to Jim P. Manz, the company's president and chief executive, who has taken the additional title of chairman.

An associate at Lotus said, "It doesn't look like a palace coup software house, generating revenues of \$256 million last year."

Mr. Kapur, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the software equivalent of Steven P. Jobs, the founder of Apple Computer Inc.

Mr. Kapur, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the software equivalent of Steven P. Jobs, the founder of Apple Computer Inc.

Mr. Kapur, whose influence in the industry extends far beyond his own company, is frequently referred to as the software equivalent of Steven P. Jobs, the founder of Apple Computer Inc.

Company Results

Table with columns for Company Name, Year, Revenue, Net Income, and Earnings Per Share. Includes entries for Caterpillar, IBM, Ford, and others.

Autos Tax Free

20 YEARS AUTO-GRANTER
FOR 2022, 1990-1991, W. Germany
Mercedes, BMW, Porsche, Ferrari, etc.

Boats & Recreational Vehicles

FOR RENT COMFORTABLE 50 ft. motor
sailer for the period 7/10/86-7/25/86.

Acces - USA

New York \$1200
San Francisco \$1800
Los Angeles \$1200

Escorts & Guides

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street, London W1

Escorts & Guides

CAPRICE-NY
ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
Tel: 212-757-3271

Escorts & Guides

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

Escorts & Guides

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

Escorts & Guides

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

LOW COST FLIGHTS

FOR ONLY \$149, FLIGHT PACKAGE
for 10 US cities + Montreal, Canada

BOATS & RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

FOR RENT COMFORTABLE 50 ft. motor
sailer for the period 7/10/86-7/25/86.

ACCES - USA

New York \$1200
San Francisco \$1800
Los Angeles \$1200

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street, London W1

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE-NY
ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
Tel: 212-757-3271

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

EDUCATION

EXPERIENCED FRENCH teacher seeks
small groups / individual, Tel. Paris
60 10 07 45, Mme Etkinoff

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

A KENSINGTON DEGREE
CAN UNLOCK YOUR EARNING
POWER

BOOKS

THE AMERICAN HOSTAGE. Highly
valuable information to read for
those who are interested in the
subject.

PEN PALS

MALE EDUCATOR, 67, searching
for female pen pal. Write to:
11066/N. Berlin St., W. Germany.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

RUSSIAN ESCORT Service London
Tel: 01 927 4428. Credit cards accepted.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

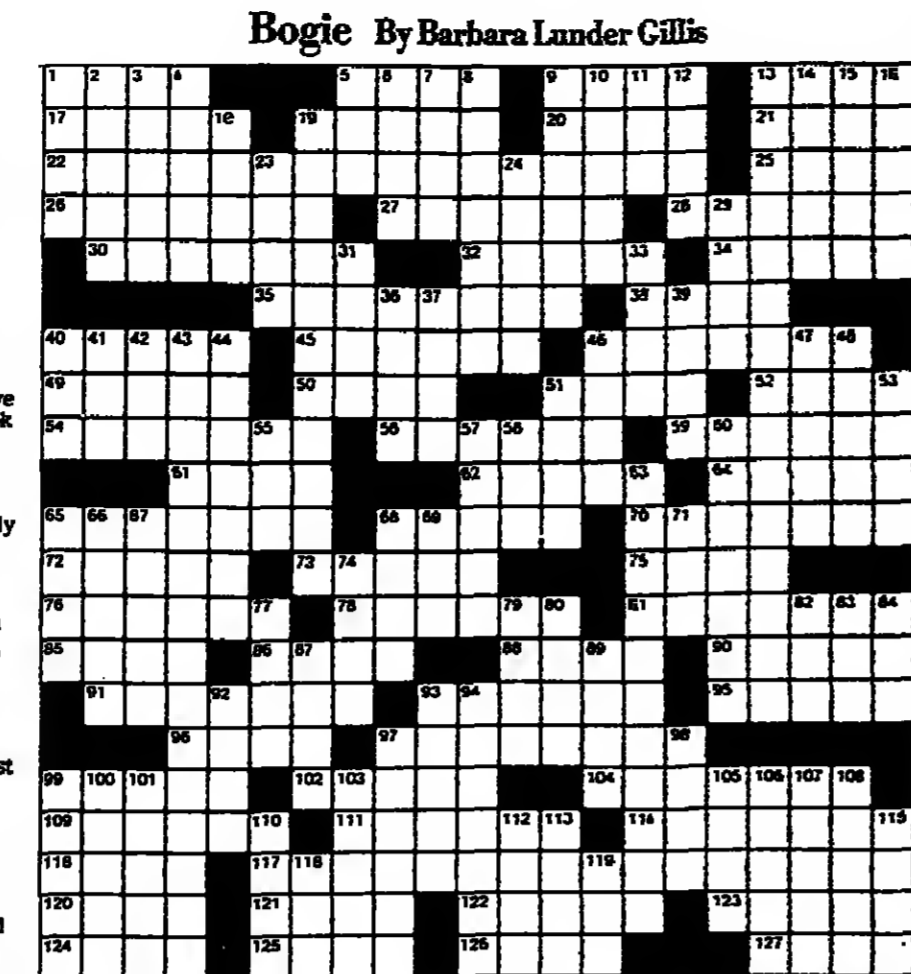
GENEVA ESCORT
Service Tel: 46 11 58

ACROSS

1 Judge's bench
3 Open to all
13 Pivotal bolt
17 Daughter of the Conqueror
19 Juniper
20 Capital of Latvia
21 Repeat
22 Novel about Harry Morgan
25 Junket
26 Deductive
27 Estimate
28 Elf
36 Kind of point
32 Fulmar's kin
34 Seconds for Holmes
35 Florida island
38 Home street, to a gang
40 Piebald
45 Dessert
46 "Fair," 1853 play
49 Hello, in Ello
50 Spur
51 Art's antithesis
52 Port side when sailing south

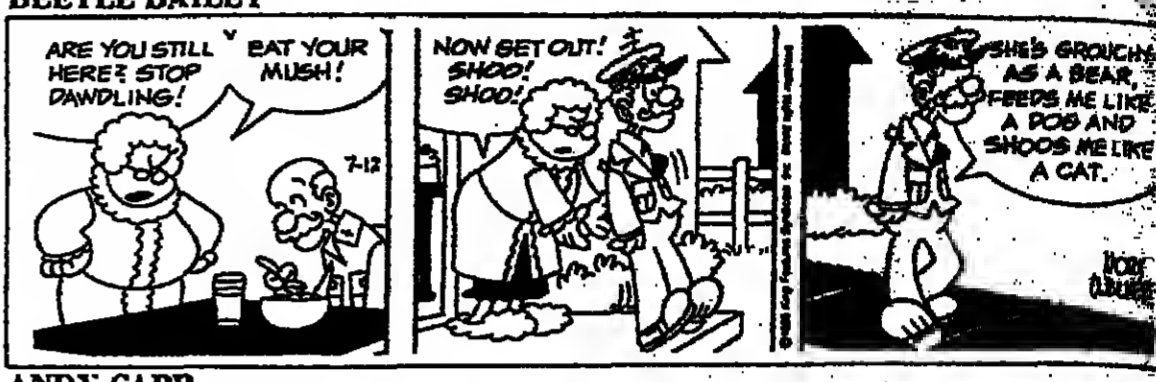
DOWN

1 Seaport in Guinea
2 Choose and take
3 Free India's P.M.
4 Debussy's "de Lume"
5 Hands
6 Mussolini's daughter
7 Stadium sounds
8 Puzzlers' tools
9 City where they're raisin' raisins
10 Washer cycle
11 Caesar's "ipse"



DOWN

12 Sign that could stop a truck
13 Sherwood play (with "The")
14 Pungent
15 Whizzer on E. B.
16 Davey of baseball
18 Severn feeder
19 World novel (with "The")
23 Composer
24 Border
25 Young salmon
31 City in Hungary
33 Nova, e.g.
36 Puffs



AMERICAN COMMANDER IN SPAIN:
Robert Hale Merriman and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
By Marion Merriman and Warren Lerude. 255 pages. \$16.95. University of Nevada Press, Reno, Nev. 89537.

Reviewed by Bernard Knox

THE Spanish Civil War of 1936-39 was not only a civil war, it was a full-scale dress rehearsal for the European war of 1939-45. It was a testing ground for new weapons and new tactics. It was also an early exact preview of the lineup of national forces that were later to face each other on the battlefields of North Africa and Europe. The Nationalists had the backing of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, while on the Republican side, in addition to Russian tank specialists and pilots, were volunteer Frenchmen, Englishmen, Poles, Yugoslavs and Americans who, together with anti-Fascist German and Italian exiles, constituted the bulk of the five International Brigades of the Republican army.

The American unit, the Abraham Lincoln Battalion (sometimes referred to as the Lincoln Brigade), first went into action in February 1937 under the command of a young man called Robert Merriman, a graduate student and instructor in economics at the University of California at Berkeley.

BOOKS

In 1935, with his wife, Marion, Merriman went to Moscow on a scholarship to study the Soviet system. Residence in Moscow and travel in Eastern Europe did not convert Merriman to communism but did make him acutely aware of the growing strength and influence of the Fascist powers. Spain seemed to him, as to so many others, a place where Fascism might be given a decisive setback. Leaving his wife in Moscow, he went to Spain to offer his services. Since he held a reserve commission in the U.S. Army, he was appointed second in command of the newly formed Lincoln Battalion.

Just before the battalion went into action, its commander had to be removed as incompetent; Merriman was in command when the Americans played their part in the costly Jarama battles that blocked Franco's attempt to cut Madrid's lifeline to Valencia. They suffered heavy losses in what Ernest Hemingway later called an "idiotic, stupidly conceived and insanely executed attack in the hills above the Jarama River"; Merriman vigorously protested the orders from brigade headquarters but was overruled and went forward at the head of his men. When the battalion was withdrawn, there were 137 dead and almost 200 wounded, Merriman among the latter.

Later that year, recovered from his wound and named chief of staff of the brigade, he was with the battalion in the bitter fighting at Belchite in Aragon. In March 1938, the Nationalists, reinforced by Italian regulars and equipped with German artillery and planes, broke through the Republican front to reach the Mediterranean and cut the territory of the Republic into two zones. The Lincoln Battalion fought stubbornly but it was overrun and surrounded. Merriman was never heard from again.

This book, written by his widow in collaboration with a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, is an account of Merriman's short life, based on her memories and diaries, on the battle diaries of her husband (which, with some presentment, he had handed over to her the last time she saw him alive) and on news dispatches (those of Hemingway to the New York Times, for example) and accounts by surviving members of the Lincoln Battalion. It is a striking portrait of an intellectual who displayed exemplary courage and a talent for command.

The book also tells the story of Marion. She did not stay in Moscow for long; when she received a cable, two months after her husband's departure — "Wounded; come at once" — she made her way to Spain in spite of the refusal of one-time friends at the U.S. Embassy in Paris to help her, and joined her husband at the hospital in Murcia. Once there she insisted on staying and was enrolled as a volunteer in the XVth Brigade with administrative duties.

She saw Madrid under bombardment and the corpses stacked in the ruined houses of Belchite; she gives vivid accounts of Hemingway and of John Dos Passos in Madrid and of life in the brigade hospitals and training centers. Later, sent to the United States to help raise money for ambulances (the only form of aid to the Republicans permitted under U.S. regulations) she heard the news that her husband was missing in action.

Eventually she married again, raised three sons and worked in administration at Stanford University. When her second husband died she found herself at last able to write this moving book, which John Kenneth Galbraith, Merriman's fellow student at Berkeley, has called "the story of the life and death of the first hero of World War II."

Bernard Knox, who fought in the French Battalion of the Xth International Brigade at Madrid, writes this review for The Washington Post.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ROBERT MERRIMAN
MARION MERRIMAN
WARREN LERUDE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA PRESS
RENO, NEV. 89537

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	24	17	Beijing	23	15
Amsterdam	19	12	Bombay	28	21
Antwerp	17	10	Bangkok	29	22
Athens	22	15	Batavia	27	20
Berlin	16	9	Bombay	28	21
Bombay	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Buenos Aires	18	11	Bombay	28	21
Calcutta	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Canton	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Chongqing	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Cebu	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Colon	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Hankow	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Kobe	28	21	Bombay	28	21
London	16	9	Bombay	28	21
Manila	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Medan	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Osaka	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Shanghai	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Singapore	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Tientsin	28	21	Bombay	28	21
Yokohama	28	21	Bombay	28	21

World Stock Markets
Via Agence France-Presse July 11
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	419.00	+1.00
Brussels	281.50	+1.50
Frankfurt	237.20	+1.20
London	225.00	+1.00
Paris	125.00	+1.00
Singapore	232.00	+1.00
Tokyo	232.00	+1.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	419.00	+1.00
Brussels	281.50	+1.50
Frankfurt	237.20	+1.20
London	225.00	+1.00
Paris	125.00	+1.00
Singapore	232.00	+1.00
Tokyo	232.00	+1.00

SATURDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. LONDON: Partly cloudy. PARIS: Partly cloudy. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. BEIJING: Partly cloudy. BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. MANILA: Partly cloudy. CEBU: Partly cloudy. COLON: Partly cloudy. HANKOW: Partly cloudy. HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. KOBAYASHI: Partly cloudy. SHANGHAI: Partly cloudy. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy.

